

## CHAPTER 2

# SPECIAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

This chapter is intended as a guide for the individual Seabee on the proper use and care of special clothing and equipment issued to him while serving with the Naval Construction Force (NCF).

The utility uniform is known as special clothing. Special equipment is needed by an individual under field conditions whether in combat or in training. This special equipment is commonly called 782 gear, the number of the custody card originated in the Marine Corps Supply System years ago. This gear is also known as field or bivouac equipment.

General instructions for wearing, cleaning, pressing, storing, and mending items of the uniform are included in this chapter. Uses of the poncho, sleeping bag, and other bivouac equipment are discussed as well as methods of assembling, packing, and using load-carrying equipment. Instructions for the display of individual clothing and equipment are given where applicable.

You are responsible for the use and care of clothing and equipment issued to you. It is your duty to ensure these items are available and in a serviceable condition when they are needed. A torn sleeping bag cannot provide the protection required on cold nights. Neither can your cold weather coat if it does not have buttons or a zipper. Under certain circumstances, you may be charged for the replacement or repair of items lost or damaged through carelessness. Under other circumstances, neglect may cost you your life.

### SPECIAL CLOTHING (STANDARD ISSUE)

The initial allowance of utility uniforms will be issued to you when you check into your unit. These items remain the property of the government; however, you are responsible for their proper upkeep. When an item wears out through normal use, it will be replaced at no cost to you by the supply section of the unit. Always ensure that your clothing is in good condition before deploying to an overseas destination where the supply of these items may be limited.

Current instructions recommend that the standard MINIMUM OUTFIT issued to each person consist of the following:

1. Six utility shirts
2. Six pairs of utility trousers
3. Three caps
4. A cold weather coat (field jacket)
5. Two pairs of combination combat/safety boots

All items of clothing are to be marked in the following manner:

1. Utility shirts. When these shirts are issued, a 1-inch-wide green tape must be sewn above each pocket flush with the pocket seam. These tapes are the full width of the pocket, except that some personnel with long surnames may require tapes wider than the pocket. In addition, an iron-on type of Seabee insignia must be applied to the center of the left breast pocket (fig. 2-1).

Your last name must be stenciled in black stencil ink or black paint in 3/4-inch block letters on the tape above your right breast pocket.

The tape above your left breast pocket must be stenciled in the same manner with the words U.S. NAVY centered above the pocket. As an alternative to stenciling, block letters may be embroidered with black thread. The Seabee insignia may also be embroidered on the pocket, but the sew-on patch is not authorized.

2. Utility trousers. A name tape similar to that sewn above your right breast pocket must be sewn over the rear right pocket.

3. Caps. Utility caps should be stenciled with your initials only on the sweatband.

4. Boots. Each boot should be stenciled with your initials on the inside near the top.

5. Belt. The black web belt should be stenciled in white ink with your last name and initials on the end nearest the buckle.

6. Cold weather coat. This coat, commonly called a field jacket, is issued to you. The field jacket is to be stenciled in the same manner as the green shirt.

### COLLAR DEVICES

SPREAD EAGLE AND CHEVRONS WORN BY E-4 THROUGH E-6.

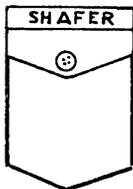


### NAME TAPE

1" WIDE GREEN TAPE FLUSH WITH TOP OF POCKET.

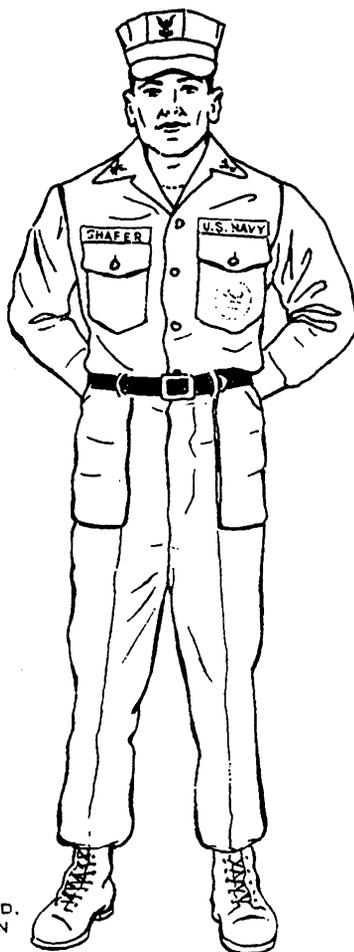
### NAME

3/4" BLOCK LETTERS, STENCILED IN BLACK INK OR EMBROIDERED WITH BLACK THREAD, CENTERED ABOVE ROCKET.



### BLOUSING

TROUSERS SHALL COVER TOP ROW OF HOOKS OR EYELETS. BLOUSING GARTERS OR SPRINGS SHALL BE USED, RATHER THAN TUCKING TROUSERS IN BOOT TOPS.



### CAP

WORN SQUARELY ON HEAD. CAP DEVICE SHALL BE WORN 1-1/4" ABOVE THE VISOR.

### U.S. NAVY TAPE

1" WIDE GREEN TAPE FLUSH WITH TOP OF POCKET.

### U.S. NAVY

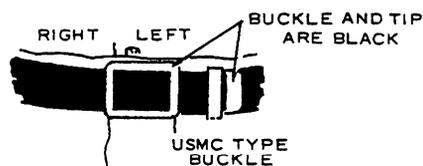
3/4" BLOCK LETTERS, STENCILED IN BLACK INK OR EMBROIDERED WITH BLACK THREAD, CENTERED ABOVE POCKET.

### SEABEE INSIGNIA

APPLIED TO LEFT BREAST POCKET; IRON ON TYPE OR EMBROIDERED WITH BLACK THREAD. IF EMBROIDERED INSIGNIA IS USED, NAMES ON SHIRT OR TROUSERS MUST ALSO BE EMBROIDERED.

### BELT

RIGHT EDGE OF BUCKLE ALIGNED WITH CENTER OF TROUSERS. TIP END SHALL PASS THROUGH BUCKLE RIGHT TO LEFT, AND SHALL EXTEND 2" TO 4" PAST LEFT EDGE OF BUCKLE. BUCKLE AND TIP END SHALL BE KEPT SHINED.



### COMBAT OR COMBINATION COMBAT/SAFETY BOOTS

APPEARANCE - SHINED OR OILED AS PRESCRIBED BY APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.

Figure 2-1.—Olive green utility uniform.

All petty officers (E-4 to E-9) are required to wear the cap and collar devices on the green utility uniform.

Cap devices are located 1 1/4 inches above the visor in the center of the cap. Chief through third class petty officer must wear the appropriate black cap devices.

Chief petty officers wear the appropriate black CPO rank, collar devices centered 1 inch from each edge of the collar wings. Other petty officers wear a spread eagle and a series of black chevrons according to the rate of the individual. These are worn 1 inch from the point of the collar wing along the axis of a line bisecting the angle of the collar point with the eagle of the chevron facing inboard (fig. 2-1). Nonrated personnel do not wear collar or cap devices.

The utility uniform is worn as described below (fig. 2-1). Clothing may be tailored slightly to ensure proper fit, but formfitting tailoring, such as "pegging" or narrowing of the trousers, is not permitted

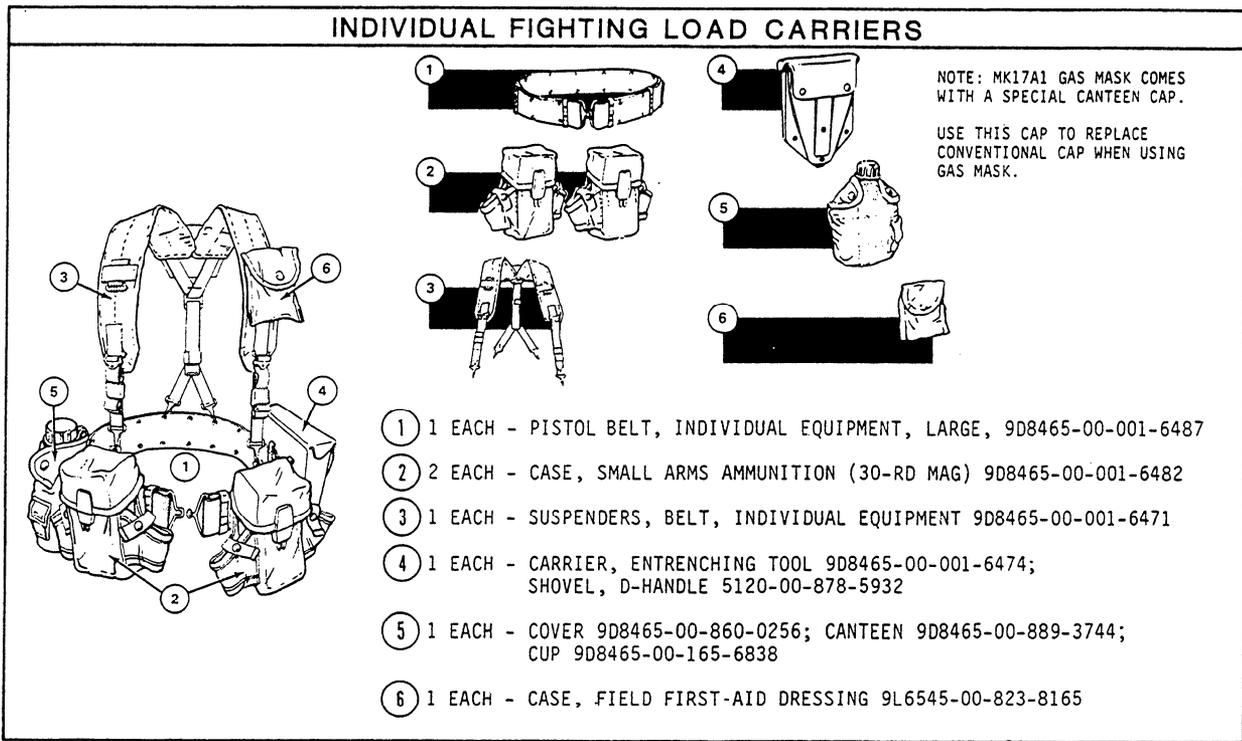
1. Cap. The cap should be worn squarely on your head, so the visor is in line and just above eye level.

2. Utility shirt. The shirt should be worn with the tail tucked in and all buttons, except the collar button, buttoned. Sleeves may be rolled up at the option of appropriate authority. When authorized, utility sleeves should be rolled with the inside out, forming a roll about 3 inches wide and terminating at a point about 3 inches above the elbow.

3. Utility trousers. The utility trousers should be worn with the rear edge of the trouser legs hemmed 2 inches above the deck. When worn with combination combat/safety boots, the trouser legs must be bloused with springs, so the blouse covers the top row of hooks or eyelets on the boot. The trouser legs are not to be tucked in the top of your boots instead of using blousing springs.

4. Footwear. The combination combat/safety boots are worn with the utility uniform. They are black in color and must be kept clean and in good repair. They may be shined or oiled, as prescribed by appropriate authority.

5. Belt/buckle. The 1 1/4-inch black web belt with Marine Corps type of buckle is worn by members of the



**Figure 2-2.—Load-carrying equipment.**

Construction Ratings (Seabeds) and non-occupational field 13 personnel serving with the NCF. The belt should be worn with the right edge of the buckle aligned with the center of the trousers and with the metal-tipped end passing through the buckle to your left, approximately 2 to 4 inches (fig. 2-1). The metal-tip and buckle are black.

6. Cold weather coat. When the coat (field jacket) is worn with the green utility uniform, all of the buttons except the top or collar button must be buttoned.

7. Changes in regulation. Relations concerning the wearing of the olive green uniform change from time to time. Changes are published in NAVFACINST 1020.1 and are incorporated into the battalion or unit instructions. You should also review the corresponding section in the *United States Navy Uniform Regulations*. All of these publications should be available in the personnel office of your unit.

### **STANDARD ISSUE (782 GEAR)**

The standard issue of 782 gear is divided into three categories: fighting load-carrying equipment, bivouac equipment, and protective equipment. Normally, this equipment is issued to you on a full-time basis whether you are in a combat area or in the United States for training.

The standard issue of 782 gear items is listed below.

1. Pistol belt
2. Pack combat medium
3. Suspenders
4. Two ammo pouches
5. Canteen cover, canteen, and canteen cup
6. First-aid packet\*
7. Entrenching tool and cover
8. Poncho
9. Shelter half with one tent pole, five tent pins, and guy line
10. Mess kit with knife, fork and spoon
11. Bayonet or K-Bar\*
12. Kevlar helmet
13. Camouflage cover
14. Hat and mosquito net

\*These items may or may not be issued.

### **FIGHTING LOAD EQUIPMENT**

Fighting load equipment consists of the items shown in figure 2-2 and described below. Each item has

been designed to make the job of carrying the equipment you need easier and more comfortable. There are certain rules, however, that must be followed when the equipment is to do the job for which it is intended. When the rules listed below are followed, individual loads can be carried with more ease and comfort.

Rules for carrying equipment.

- Keep your load as light as possible.
- Know your equipment.
- Assemble the equipment correctly.
- Keep every item in its proper place.

1. Pistol belt (item 1 of fig. 2-2). The olive drab webbed pistol belt, M-1956, has a special ball type of fastener that makes the belt easier to put on and take off. The belt uses eyelets for attachment purposes and has sliding keepers to prevent the belt hooks from becoming unfastened after adjustment to the waist of the wearer. The pistol belt helps to carry the entrenching tool and carrier, the ammunition pouches, the canteen and cover, and the first-aid or compass case. It is issued in two sizes: medium and large. Medium is the size for waist measurements under 30 inches; large is the size for waist measurements of 30 inches or more. The proper-size belt can be adjusted to fit over all layers of outer clothing, including the armored vest.

2. Ammunition pouches (item 2 of fig. 2-2). Each small-arms ammunition pouch is 4 1/4 inches wide, 6 1/4 inches high, and 2 1/2 inches deep. Plastic stiffeners are provided in the back of each pouch, so the clips of ammunition can be easily inserted and removed. There are two attaching clips and supporting straps on the back of the pouch, so they can be fastened to the pistol belt and to the suspenders. (See fig. 2-5.) Both sides of each ammunition pouch have attachments for carrying hand grenades. The pouches are designed to carry any of the basic loads of ammunition; however, with special weapons it may be necessary to carry more ammunition than the pouches can hold. When extra ammunition is needed, bandoleers of ammo may be carried in a cross-chest manner. To place bandoleers in pouches, make a neat bundle by folding the bandoleers accordion fashion and placing them in the pouches with the bandoleer strap on the top. This method permits the bandoleer to be inserted and removed easily.

3. Suspenders (item 3 of fig. 2-2). The olive drab webbed suspenders, with the pistol belt, make up the basic individual fighting load equipment, as the remaining components are suspended from them. The suspenders can be adjusted by means of the clamp type of buckle. Suspenders are issued in three sizes: regular, long, and extra long. If you are under 68 inches tall without shoes, wear the regular size. If over 68 inches, wear the large size. If you are tall or broad chested or intend wearing them over outer garments or the armored vest or both, wear the extra large size. When you have the time, you should try them on first.

4. Entrenching tool carrier (item 4 of fig. 2-2). The entrenching tool carrier is olive drab in color and is attached to the pistol belt by means of two clips located on the back.

5. Canteen cover (item 5 of fig. 2-2). The olive drab canteen cover has either a pile or felt lining and is attached to the pistol belt by means of two clips located on the back of the cover. The canteen cover accommodates the canteen and canteen cup. During warm weather, the lining should be kept wet to help keep the water cool. The cover should be kept dry during cold weather, as the lining helps to protect the water inside from freezing.

6. First-aid case (item 6 of fig. 2-2). The olive drab first-aid case is attached to the pistol belt by means of a clip located on the back. The case is closed by means of a flap that is secured by a glove type of fastener. The first-aid case is used either to carry a field dressing or an unmounted magnetic compass.

The method for assembling the individual fighting load equipment is described below in the sequence normally followed.

### **Adjusting the Pistol Belt**

First, try on the belt for size. It should be comfortable y snug—not tight. The following six steps in adjusting the pistol belt correspond to the six actions shown in figure 2-3:

1. Push the two metal keepers between the adjusting clamp and the belt buckle toward the buckle.
2. Unlock the adjusting clamp by spreading the looped webbing apart.
3. Slide the clamp toward the belt buckle to loosen or away from the buckle to tighten.

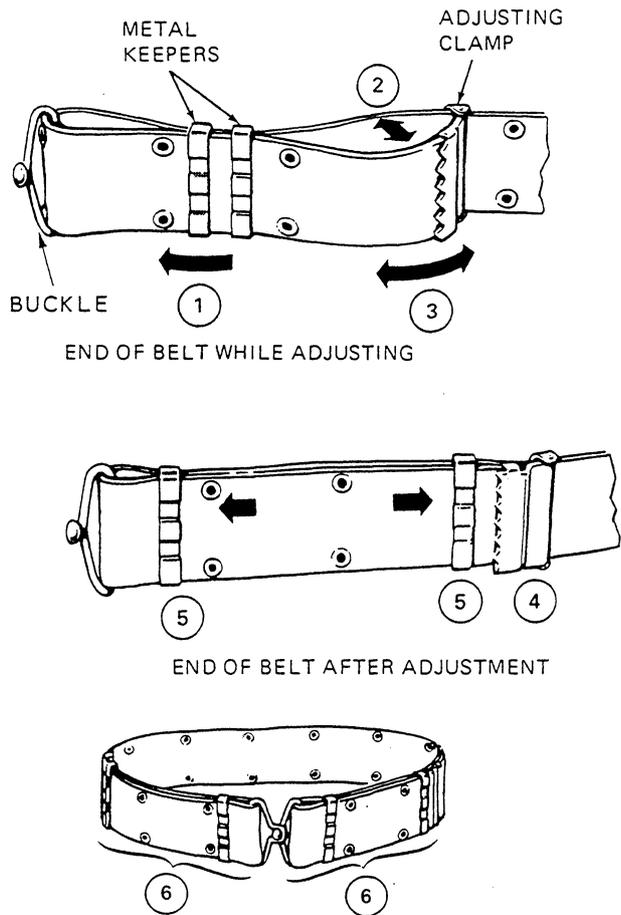


Figure 2-3.—Adjusting the belt.

4. Squeeze the adjusting clamp to lock it in place.
5. Move the metal keepers so one is next to the adjusting clamp and the other is next to the buckle.
6. Adjust the other end of the belt the same way. Both clamps should be about the same distance from the buckle.

Your belt is now ready for attaching equipment.

### Attaching the Ammunition Pouch to Your Belt

The following four steps used in attaching the ammunition pouch to your belt correspond to the four actions shown in figure 2-4:

1. Pull each keeper up to its open position and slide it over only one thickness of webbing. Make sure the

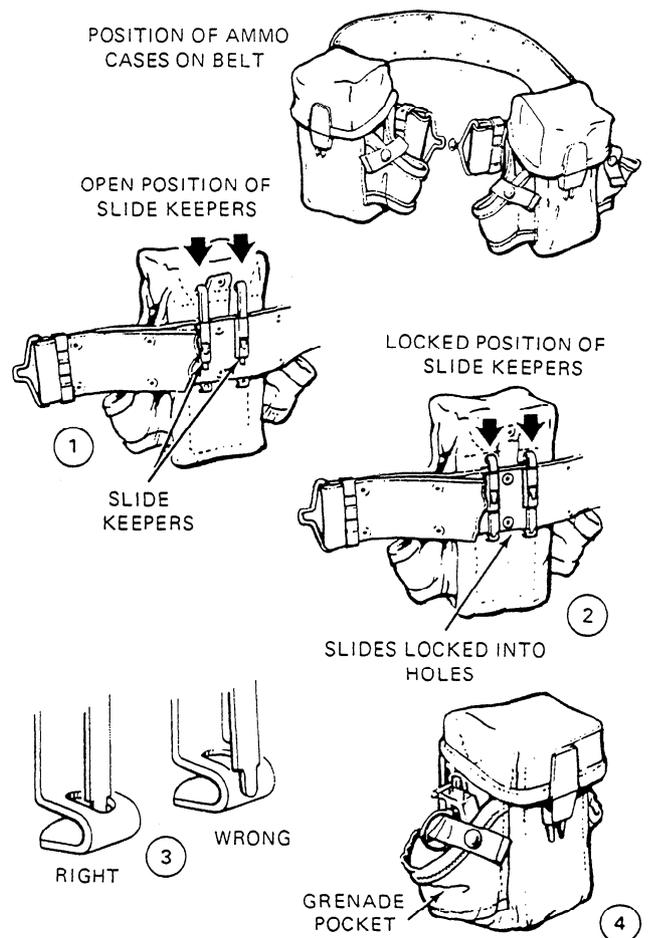


Figure 2-4.—Attaching ammo pouch to belt.

keepers are vertical and the bottoms are out beyond the webbing.

2. Push the slides of the keepers down and into the bottom holes.

3. Make sure you push the slides firmly into the holes; otherwise, the slide is in the **WRONG** position, as shown in the sketch, and the equipment could fall off.

4. Use the pockets on each side of the ammo pouch for carrying fragmentation hand grenades. Be sure, tier putting them in, that the nylon strap goes through the ring and is snap fastened, as shown in the sketch.

**NOTE:** If you have a 20-round magazine pouch for the M-16 rifle, refer to Step 6 of the following procedure to attach them.

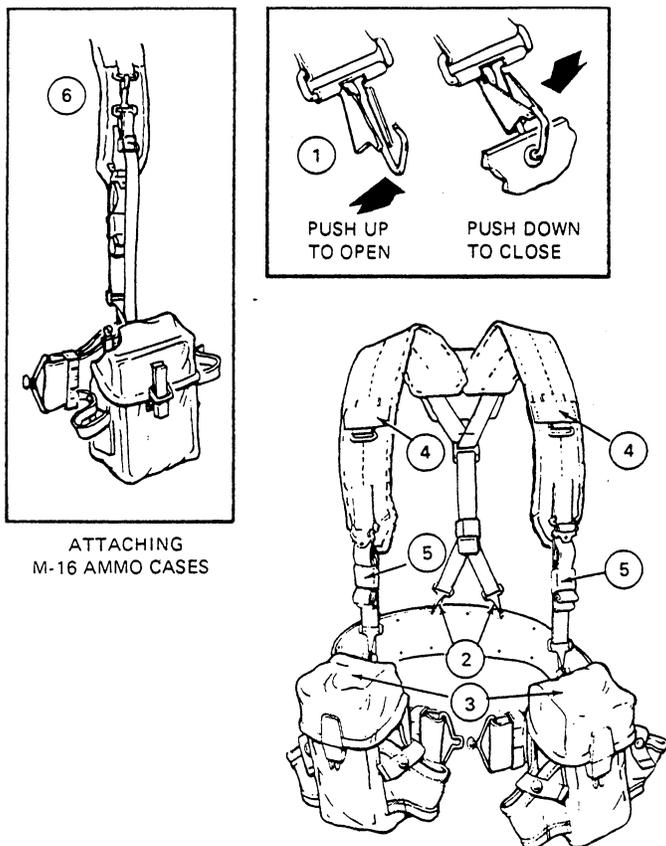


Figure 2-5.—Attaching the suspenders to the ammo pouches and pistol belt.

### Attaching Suspenders to the Ammunition Pouches and Belt

The following six steps used in attaching suspenders to the ammunition pouch and belt correspond to the six actions shown in figure 2-5:

1. Open the snap hooks for attaching the suspenders to the belts by pushing the hook up and out of the side retaining closure. When the hook is engaged into the eyelets, snap it back into its closed position.

2. Attach the back suspender strap hooks into the eyelets (top row of belt) located to the right and left of the eyelet centrally located on the back of the equipment belt.

3. Attach the front suspender strap hooks to the strap support eyelet located on the top row on the back of the ammunition pouch.

4. Attach the small items (first-aid/compass case, flashlight) to the web and metal loops on each shoulder strap.

5. Use the elastic loops on each of the adjustment straps to secure the loose ends of the straps after adjustment.

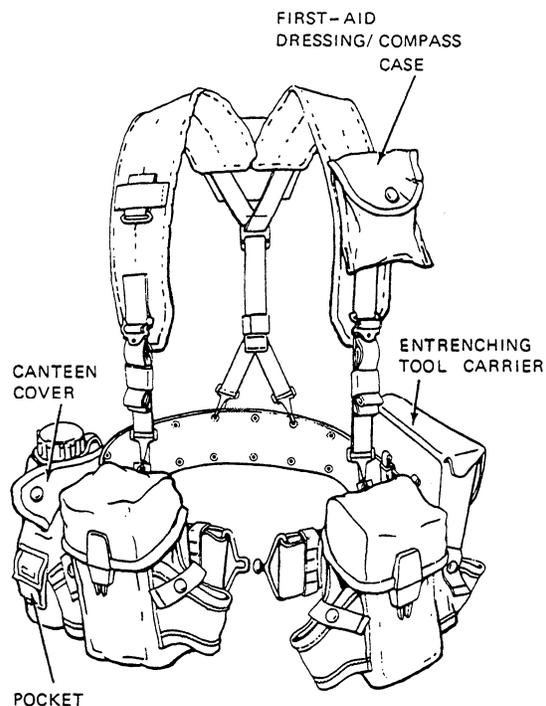


Figure 2-6.—Attaching entrenching tool carrier, canteen cover, and first aid dressing/compass case.

6. Attach the front suspender straps to the eyelets on either side of the belt buckle when the ammo pouches are not used. When M-16 ammo pouches are used, attach them to the suspenders, as shown in the sketch.

### Attaching the Entrenching Tool Carrier

Attach the carrier to the belt on the left side by means of the two slide keepers on the back of the carrier as close as possible to the ammunition pouch. (See fig. 2-6.)

**NOTE:** Place the entrenching tool in the carrier so the handle faces toward the front and the shovel blade is to the back of the carrier.

### Attaching the Canteen Cover

- Attach the cover onto the right side of the belt by means of the two slide keepers on the back. Attach it as close as possible to the ammunition pouch (See fig. 2-6.)

- Carry water purification tablets in the small pocket on the canteen cover. A touch-and-close fastener is provided for securing the pocket flap.

### Attaching the First-Aid Dressing/Compass Case

This case can be attached by means of the slide keeper on the back of the case in either of the following positions: (See fig. 2-6.)

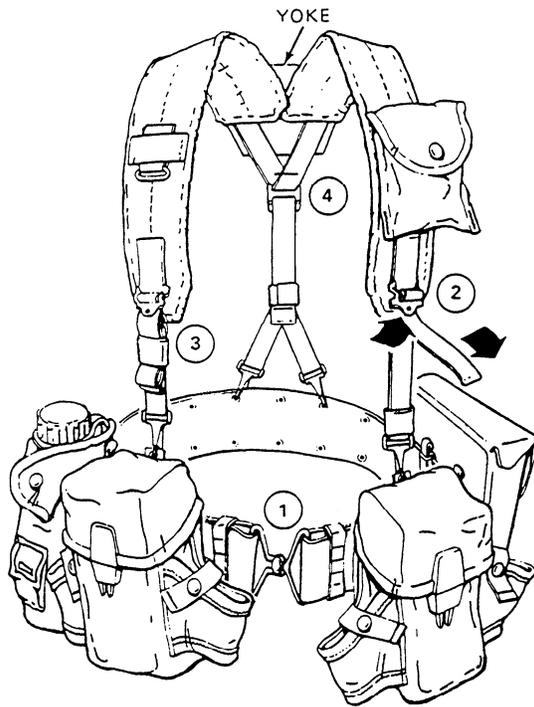


Figure 2-7.—Adjusting suspender straps.

- To the belt on the right side next to the ammunition pouch. This is the preferred position.
- Onto the webbing loop on the front of the suspenders.

### Attaching the Bayonet Scabbard

Attach the bayonet scabbard by its hooks to the lower eyelets of the belt between the ammunition pouch and the entrenching tool carrier.

### Adjusting the Front and Back Suspender Straps

After the equipment is attached to the belt and suspenders, put it on. The following four steps in adjusting the front and back suspender straps correspond to the four actions shown in figure 2-7:

1. Fasten the belt buckle.
2. Adjust the length of the back and front straps, so the belt hangs evenly in the desired position at the waist by pulling down on the loose end of the strap to tighten or by lifting the end of the buckle to loosen the strap.
3. Position the belt around your waist by securing the loose ends of the straps with the elastic loops.
4. Adjust the back strap the same way, but it is best done with the help of another person to make the adjustment.

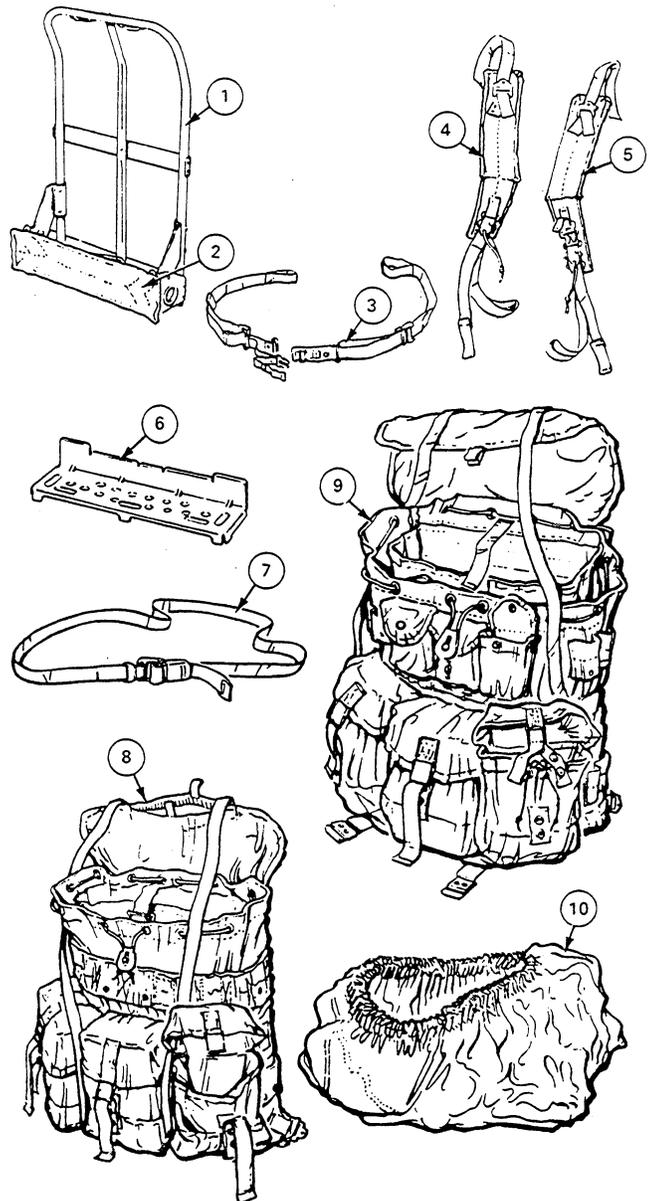


Figure 2-8.—Individual existence load carriers.

Care should be taken in adjusting the back and front straps so the belt hangs at the proper waist level, and the yoke is positioned for your maximum comfort.

**NOTE:** You may be required by different Seabee units to wear more or less equipment than stated in this text. This is also true in reference to the position of the equipment.

### Your Individual Existence Load

The following 10 items of the existence load are identified, numerically, in figure 2-8:

1. 1 each frame, pack ground troops

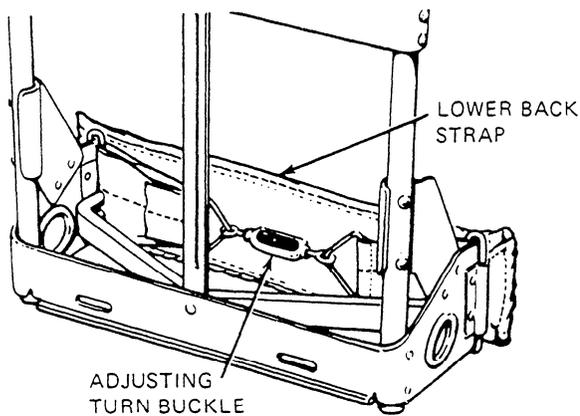


Figure 2-9.—Lower part of pack frame.

2. 1 each strap, lower back
3. 1 each strap, waist
4. 1 each strap, shoulder, without quick release
5. 1 each strap, shoulder, with quick release
6. 1 each shelf, cargo support
7. 2 each strap, cargo tie-down
8. 1 each pack, combat, medium
9. 1 each pack, combat, large
10. 1 each cover, field pack, camouflage (for either medium or large pack)

**ADJUSTING THE PACK FRAME LOWER BACK STRAP.**— Your pack frame is used to carry cargo or the large pack. Sometimes it can be used to carry the medium pack, but not under normal circumstances.

For your maximum comfort in load carrying, the frame is built with an adjustable lower back strap to keep the load away from your back and to allow air circulation between your back and the load (fig. 2-9). When the turnbuckle is screwed tight, the strap is almost flat. If your waist is small, the turnbuckle should be loosened enough to allow the back strap to curve in and fit against your lower back.

**ATTACHING YOUR EXISTENCE LOAD SHOULDER AND WAIST STRAP.**— The shoulder straps are used with the following carriers:

- Frame when used to carry a load with the cargo shelf attached to it
- Frame with the large pack attached to it
- Medium pack without the frame

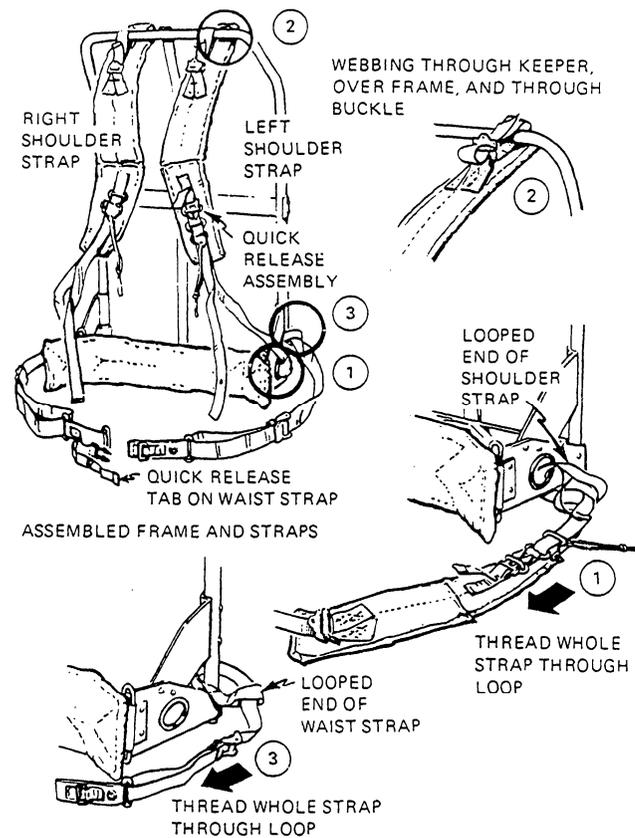


Figure 2-10.—Attaching shoulder and waist straps to pack frame.

- Frame with the medium pack attached to it (fig. 2-10)

**ATTACHING THE SHOULDER STRAPS.**— One strap is for your right shoulder, and the other, with the quick-release assembly, is for your left shoulder. The quick-release assembly is described later in this chapter.

The following three steps for attaching the existence load shoulder and waist straps correspond to the three actions shown in figure 2-10:

1. Insert the looped end of the strap from the **INSIDE** of the frame through the nylon ring at the bottom side, thread the strap through the loop, and pull tight.

2. Insert the webbing at the top of the strap through the metal keeper on the top of the frame, through the buckle, and pull tight. The padded end of the strap should normally be under the frame bar.

Like the shoulder straps, the waist straps also are made with a quick-release assembly. The pull tab is shown on the strap assembled to the frame. Attach the strap with the pull tab, either on the left or right of the frame, depending on which hand you use to pull it open.

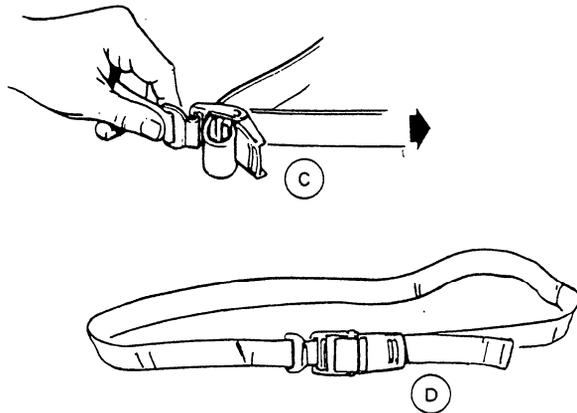
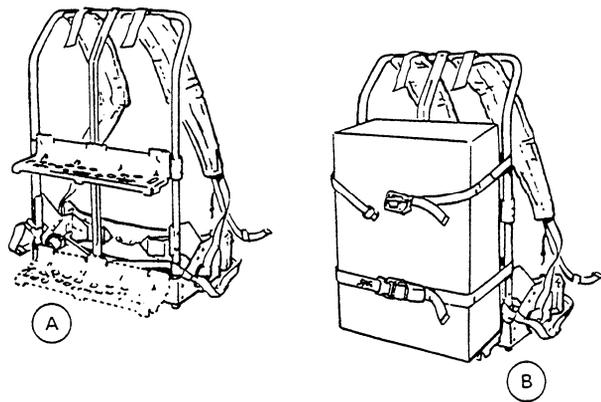


Figure 2-11.—Attaching cargo shelf and load.

3. Insert the looped end of the waist strap around the lower part of the frame, as shown, and pull tight.

**ATTACHING THE CARGO SHELF AND CARGO TO THE FRAME.**— The cargo shelf is simply slipped onto either the middle or bottom of the back of the frame, as shown in figure 2-11, view A. It is used to support such loads as 5-gallon water or gas cans, cases of ammunition, field rations, radio, or other bulky items.

A load is shown partially tied to the frame with the cargo tiedown straps (fig. 2-11, view B). Two are furnished with each issue.

The tie-down strap buckle is made for a secure hold of the load to the frame. Proper adjustment, however, is important. The top strap, as shown in figure 2-11, view B, is wrapped around the load and frame but not pulled tight. To secure the load, insert the hooked end in the buckle, as shown in view C, and the loose end pulled in the direction of the arrow for a fairly tight hold, but leaving some slack. The fastener is then pushed into the closed position, as shown in view D, which takes up the remaining slack. If enough slack is not left before closing the fastener, closing it puts too much tension on the strap and it does not fully close; or if the load is

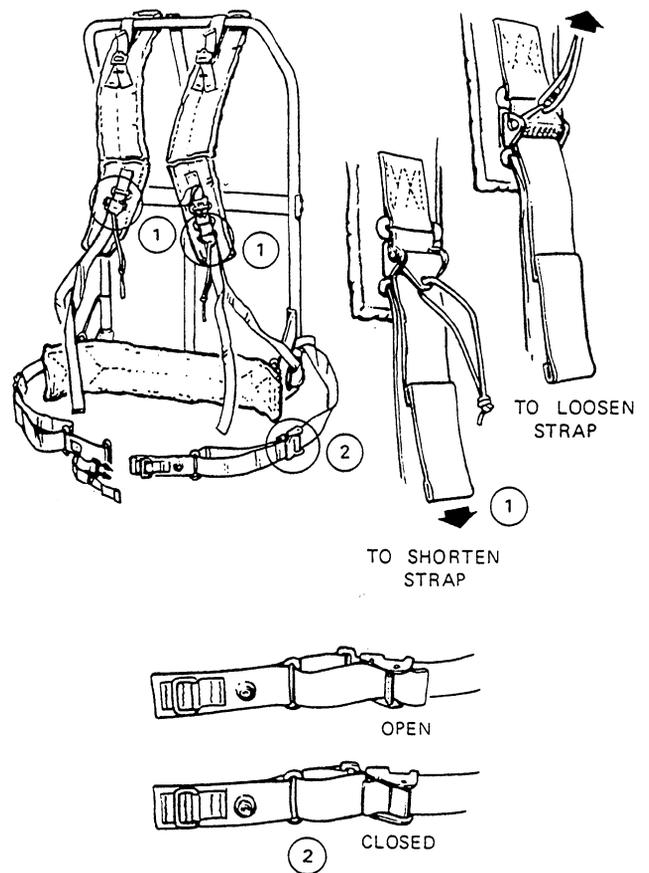


Figure 2-12.—Adjusting shoulder and waist straps.

contained in a soft container, the closed strap may crush the contents.

To release, pull upon the end of the strap to open the fastener.

**ADJUSTING THE SHOULDER AND WAIST STRAPS.**— The shoulder and waist straps have adjustment buckles that are used after the straps are attached to the load and you have the straps and load over your shoulder.

The following two steps for adjusting the shoulder and waist straps correspond to the two actions shown in figure 2-12:

1. Shoulder straps. Pull down on the loose end of the webbing to shorten the strap. To lengthen it or to loosen it for slipping off the load easily, pull up on the cords.

2. Waist straps. Open the buckle and slide it either away from or toward the front. Sliding it away from the front tightens the strap; sliding it toward the front loosens the strap. Close the buckle to hold the adjustment.

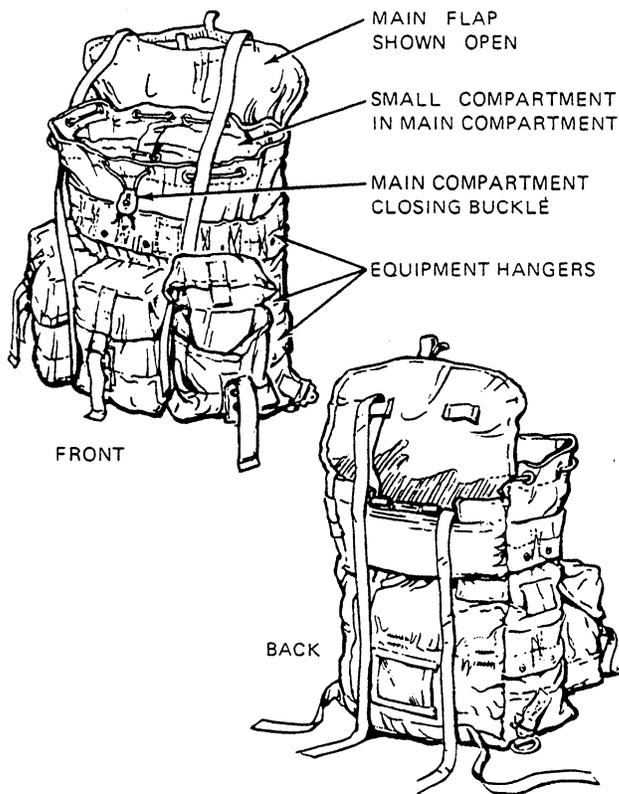


Figure 2-13.—Front and back views of medium pack.

## MEDIUM PACK

The medium pack designed to carry up to 50 pounds of various existence load items, is the one generally used by most combat troops. Figure 2-13 shows front and back views. The pack is water repellent but not waterproof. Four waterproof liners are issued with each pack one large one for the main compartment and three small ones for each of the three pockets. Equipment to be carried should first be inserted in the waterproof liners, then into the main compartment and pockets. Instructions for making a watertight closure are printed on the outside of each liner.

The small pocket in the main compartment can be used to carry the AN/PRC-25 or AN/PRC-77 radio.

The main flap for covering the loaded pack can be opened by pulling apart the two tabs. The camouflage cover or other small, flat objects may be stored in it. Simply pressing the flap together seals it.

Equipment hangers (webbed loops and webbing with eyelets) for use with slide keepers and/or hooks are provided on the sides of the pack and above the pockets for carrying equipment on the outside of the pack

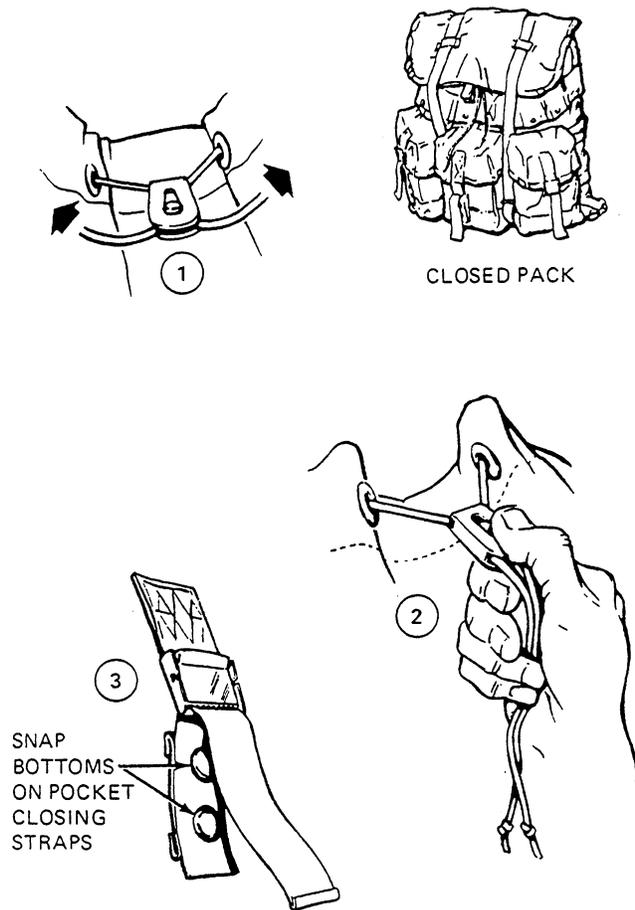


Figure 2-14.—Buckles for closing and opening pocket flaps and main compartments.

For carrying equipment, such as a bayonet scabbard or machete sheath, the pockets are tunneled between the pockets and the main compartment. By sliding the piece down through the tunnel, it can be fastened to the hanger above it with slide keepers or hooks.

The medium pack is most commonly carried using the shoulder straps without the frame. When required, the pack can be attached to the frame and shoulder straps in the same way as is shown later for attaching the large pack to the frame.

### Closing the Loaded Medium Pack

Once your pack is loaded, close and tighten it. The following three steps for closing the loaded medium pack correspond to the three actions shown in figure 2-14:

1. Close the top of the pack by using the drawstring buckle. Pull the two cord ends, as shown, to gather the top into a tight closure.

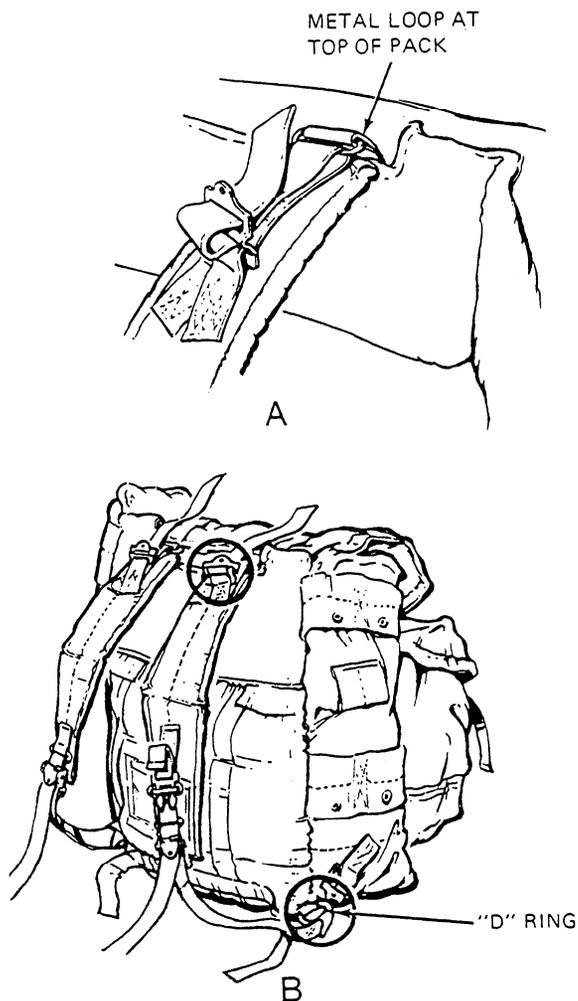


Figure 2-15.—Attaching shoulder straps to medium pack.

2. To loosen the drawstring, push the button on the buckle up with your thumb and pull down.

3. Each pocket is closed by threading the webbing through the buckle and pulling tight. For ease of opening a pocket, unsnap the lower end of the tie-down. This allows you to close the pocket again without threading the webbing through the buckle.

Insert the main flap tie-down straps through the webbed loops on top of the main flap, pull them down over the pack through the bottom buckles, and pull them tight

### Attaching the Shoulder Straps to the Medium Pack

The medium pack is often carried using the shoulder straps without the pack frame, as shown in figure 2-15.

To attach the straps to the pack, follow the same procedure as used in attaching the straps to the frame.



Figure 2-16.—Ground mat attached to medium pack.

- Insert the webbing at the top of the strap through the metal loop on the top of the pack and pull it tight. (See fig. 2-15, view A.)

- Insert the looped end of the strap through the D ring at the bottom of the pack through the strap loop and pull it tight. (See fig. 2-15, view B.)

Be sure the strap with the quick release is over your left shoulder.

### CAUTION:

When the medium pack is to be worn in extreme cold climates, it must be worn on the frame. See figure 2-18 for the manner of attachment. Using the frame prevents accumulation of perspiration in the area where the pack makes contact with the back of the individual, which could cause rapid cooling of the individual.

### Attaching the Ground Mat

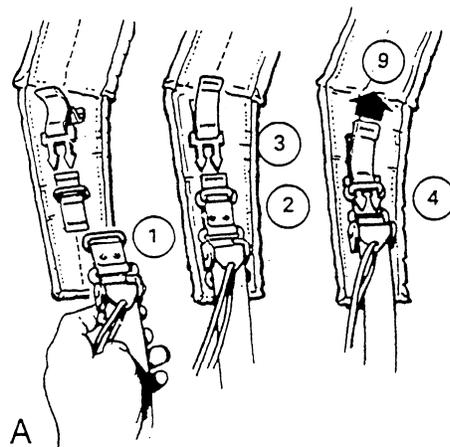
The ground mat can be carried inside the pack or attached to the outside. Figure 2-16 shows one way of carrying it by attaching it to the bottom of the medium pack with two cargo straps pulled through the loops on the bottom of the pack.

### LARGE PACK

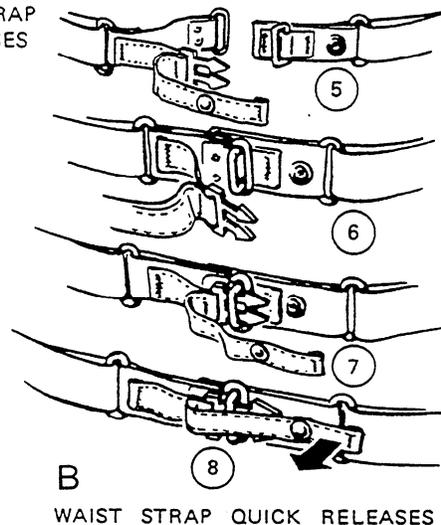
The large pack is a special-purpose pack used to carry excessively large loads (up to 70 pounds) that would be required for Arctic or other special missions. It is much the same as the medium pack except for its



Figure 2-17.—Front and back views of large pack.



SHOULDER STRAP QUICK RELEASES



WAIST STRAP QUICK RELEASES

Figure 2-19.—Shoulder strap and waist strap quick releases.

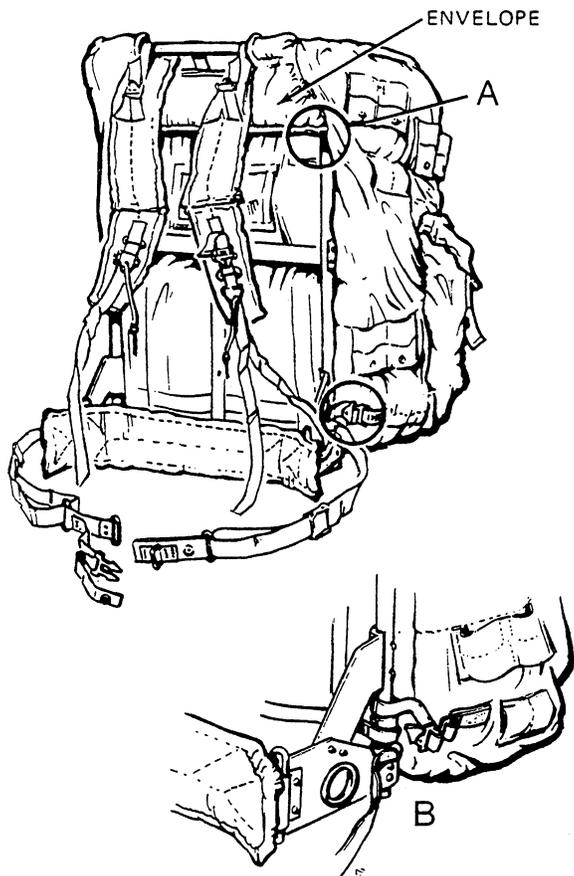


Figure 2-18.—Attaching the large pack to the frame.

larger size and three more small pockets at the top. (See fig. 2-17.) There are tie-down cords and D rings inside the main compartment to shorten the pack when it is not filled to capacity. The three lower pockets are tunneled to allow for carrying of skis and other equipment, and they have cords at the top for better sealing of the pocket before closing the flap. The large pack should always be carried on the frame.

### Attaching the Large Pack to the Frame

Figure 2-18 shows the large pack on the pack frame. To attach it to the frame, complete the following steps:

1. Insert the bare frame into the envelope on the back of the pack. (See fig. 2-18, view A.)
2. Secure the bottom of the pack to the frame, as shown. Note that the webbing is looped around the frame TWICE before buckling. Attach the shoulder straps and waist straps as previously described. (See fig. 2-18, view B.)

### Quick Releases

In emergency situations when sudden removal of your backpack is required, quick releases are provided on the left shoulder strap and the waist strap.

Items 1 through 4 in view A of figure 2-19 show how the shoulder strap quick release is assembled. The metal

loop at the top of the lower end of the strap (item 1) is hooked over the metal loop (item 2). The plastic prongs (item 3) are pushed down through the locked assembly (item 4) as shown.

Items 5 through 8 in view B of figure 2-19 and item 9 in view A show how to assemble the quick release on the waist strap.

For sudden release, first pull the tab on the waist strap (item 8). Follow immediately by pulling up on the tab on the shoulder strap. (See item 9, view A.) Shift the load to your right and let it slip off your right shoulder.

## CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Water repellent treated nylon duck and webbing was used to fabricate all of the fabric items of equipment. The entrenching tool carrier is molded of ethylene-vinyl acetate. The pack frame and cargo shelf are fabricated from aluminum with solid steel rivets in certain high-stress areas.

The equipment can be cleaned by removing mud or other foreign matter with a brush, damp or dry cloth, or by scrubbing the exceedingly dirty areas using the following procedure:

1. Scrape dirt or mud from the equipment with a flat stick or dull instrument that will not cut the fabric or webbing.

2. Remove loose dirt from soiled surfaces with a cloth or soft brush.

3. Wet the surface and apply a warm solution of detergent, laundry, powdered, MIL-D-12182, Type II (FSN 7930-252-6797). Scrub with a soft brush, cloth, or sponge.

4. Flush the item thoroughly with clean, warm water until all of the cleaning solution has been rinsed away.

5. Dry the item or equipment away from direct sunlight, direct heat, and open flames.

## EXISTENCE/BIVOUAC EQUIPMENT

Existence/bivouac equipment is designed to provide you with the minimum necessities while living in the field. It is carried in or on the load-carrying equipment as explained below. Take care of your equipment and it will take care of you. This equipment consists of the following items:

- Poncho and liner

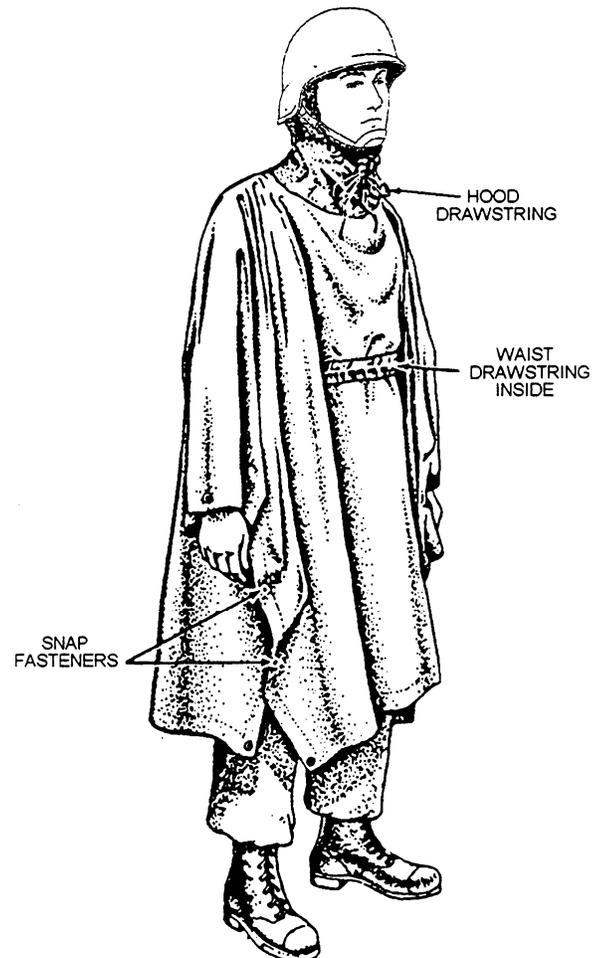


Figure 2-20.—Poncho worn as raincape.

- Shelter half
- Entrenching tool
- Canteen and cup
- Mess kit

### Poncho and Liner

The poncho, with hood, is made of waterproof nylon cloth. It is roughly rectangular in shape with the long side parallel and the short side slightly curved. The hood and the opening for the neck are located in the center. Drawstrings are located at the neck and waist.

You can use the poncho as a rain garment, shelter, ground cloth, or sleeping bag.

The poncho may be worn as a rain cape with the arms inside, or it may be worn with the arms outside for freedom of movement (fig. 2-20). To put the poncho on, slip it over your head. If the poncho is to be worn, adjust

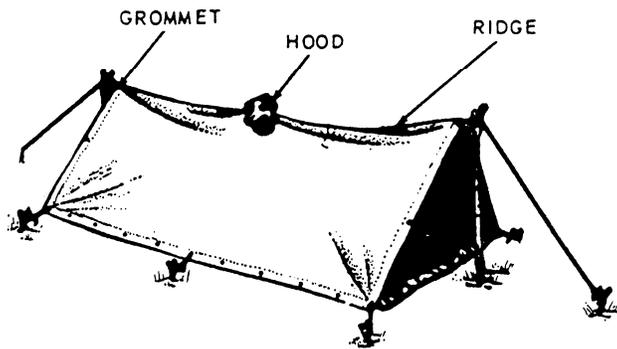
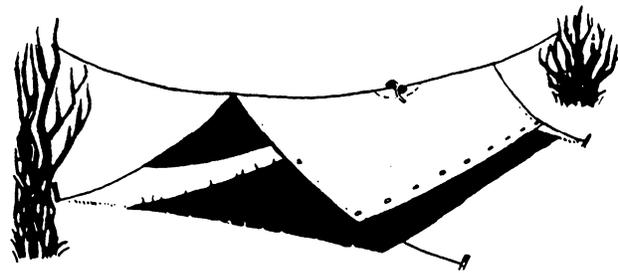


Figure 2-21.—One poncho used as one-man shelter.



HUNG FROM BUSHES

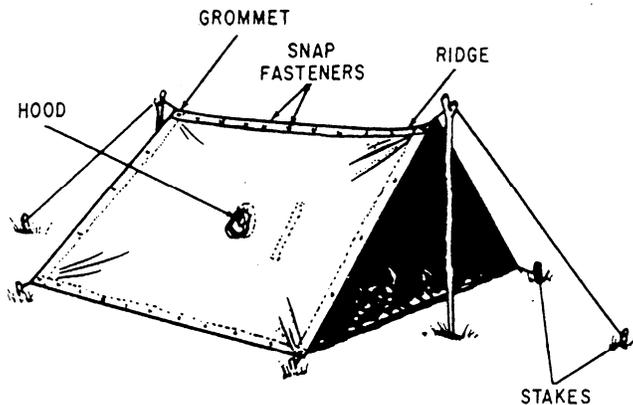
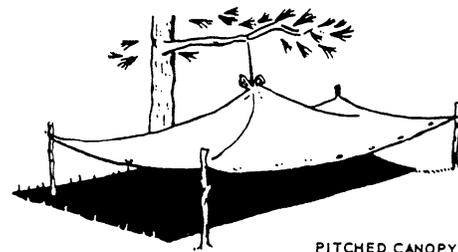
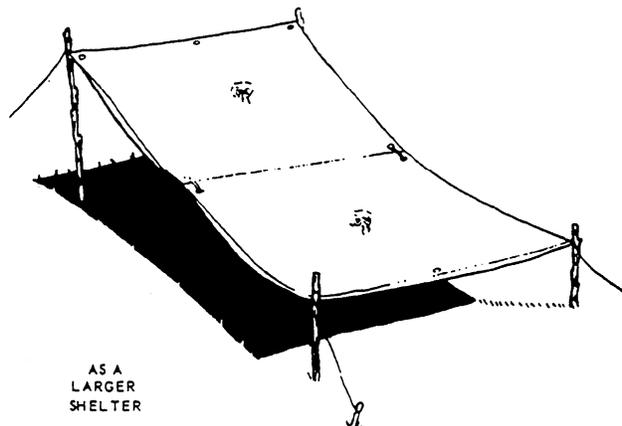


Figure 2-22.—Two ponchos for two-man tent.



PITCHED CANOPY FASHION



AS A LARGER SHELTER

Figure 2-23.—Several ways ponchos can be used for shelter.

the hood drawstring to fit. The helmet is worn over the hood. Fasten the snap fasteners on the sides to prevent the poncho from flapping in high winds.

Various types of shelters and lean-tos can be made by attaching ponchos to trees, tree branches, bushes, sticks or poles. Always dig a ditch around the edge to help drain off the rainwater. (See figs. 2-21, 2-22, and 2-23.) The poncho may be used as a ground cover for shelters and as a waterproof barrier between the ground and sleeping bag.

The poncho may be used as a sleeping bag either by itself or in conjunction with a poncho liner (fig. 2-24). Spread the poncho flat on the ground, making sure the hood opening is tightly closed. If a liner is used, place it on top of the poncho, fold the poncho and liner in half lengthwise, and fasten the snaps together. If the poncho is being used without a liner, snap the sides together along its entire length and tuck the foot end under to keep the feet from sticking out.

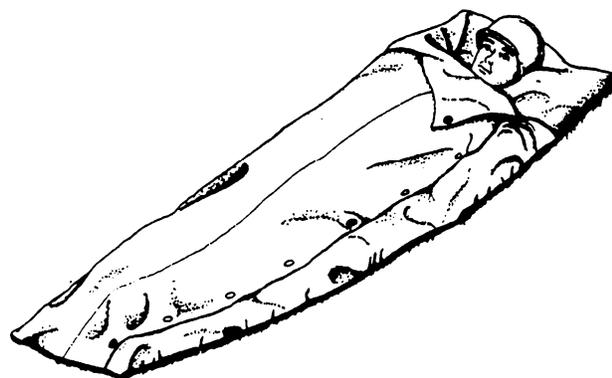


Figure 2-24.—Poncho used as sleeping bag.

When the poncho is being used as a sleeping bag in a combat area, **DO NOT FASTEN THE SNAP FASTENERS TOGETHER; THEY CANNOT BE OPENED QUICKLY.**

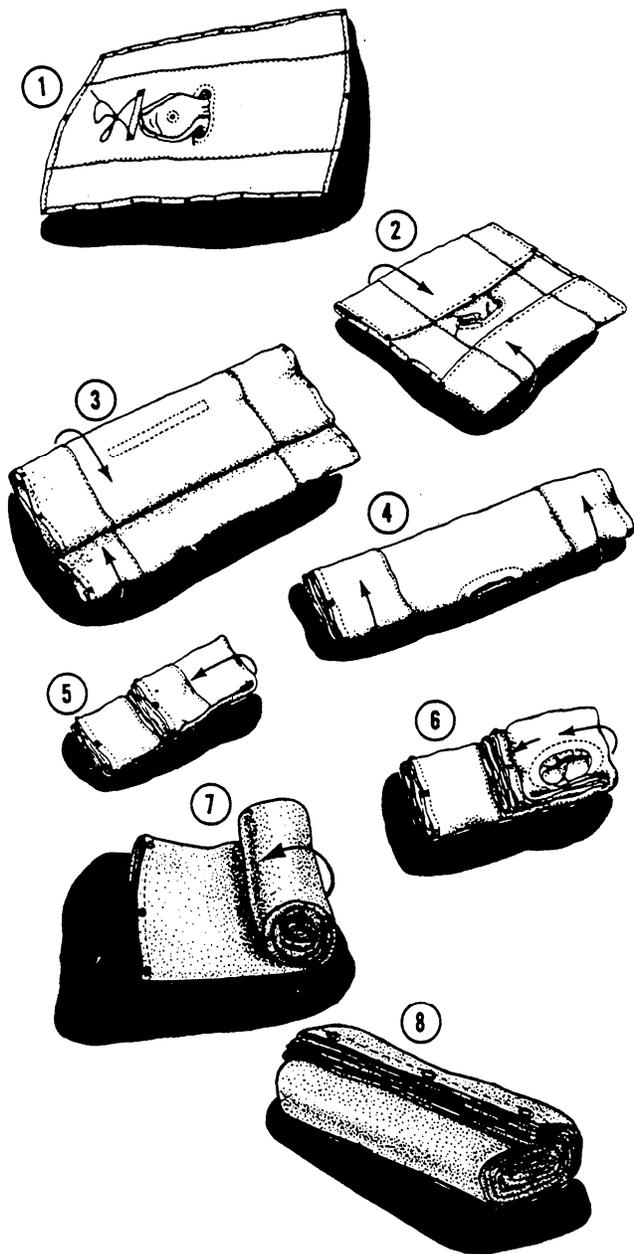


Figure 2-25.—Folding poncho for carry with load-carrying equipment

The poncho can be folded and packed for carrying with your individual load-carrying equipment or for carrying over your pistol belt. It can be carried in a duffel bag or inside the field pack, if space permits. See figures 2-25 and 2-26 for steps in folding the poncho.

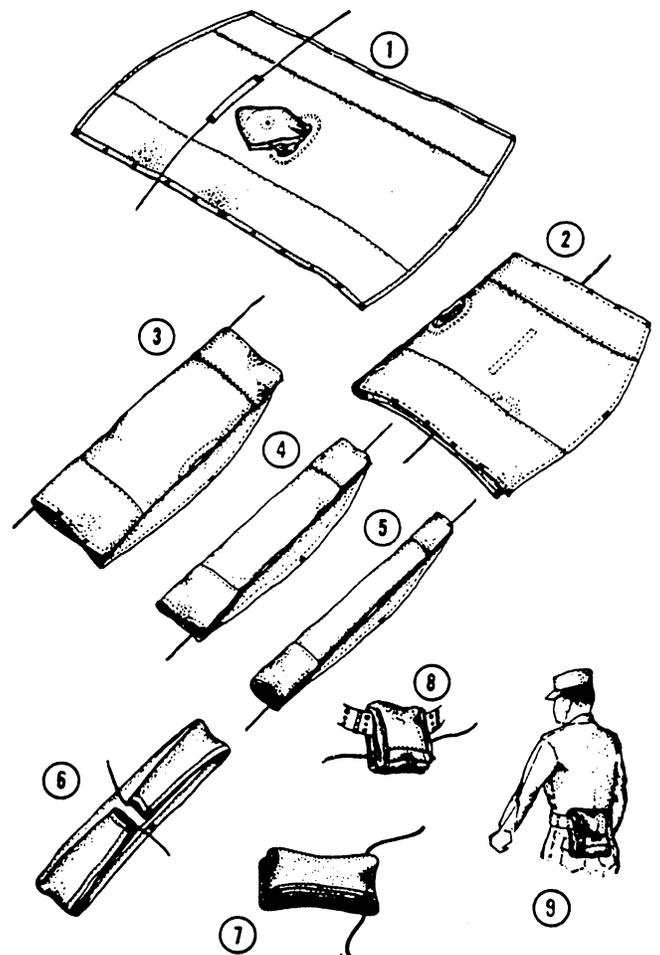


Figure 2-26.—Folding poncho for carry over pistol belt only.

### Shelter Half

The shelter half is made of water-repellent and mildew-resistant cotton duck. It is 154 1/4 inches long and has a triangular fly at each end. It is issued to you with five tent pins, a guy line, and a three-section tent pole. The shelter half, when joined to another shelter half by buttons or snap fasteners, forms a shelter for two persons. Be sure when you are issued your gear that your friend has

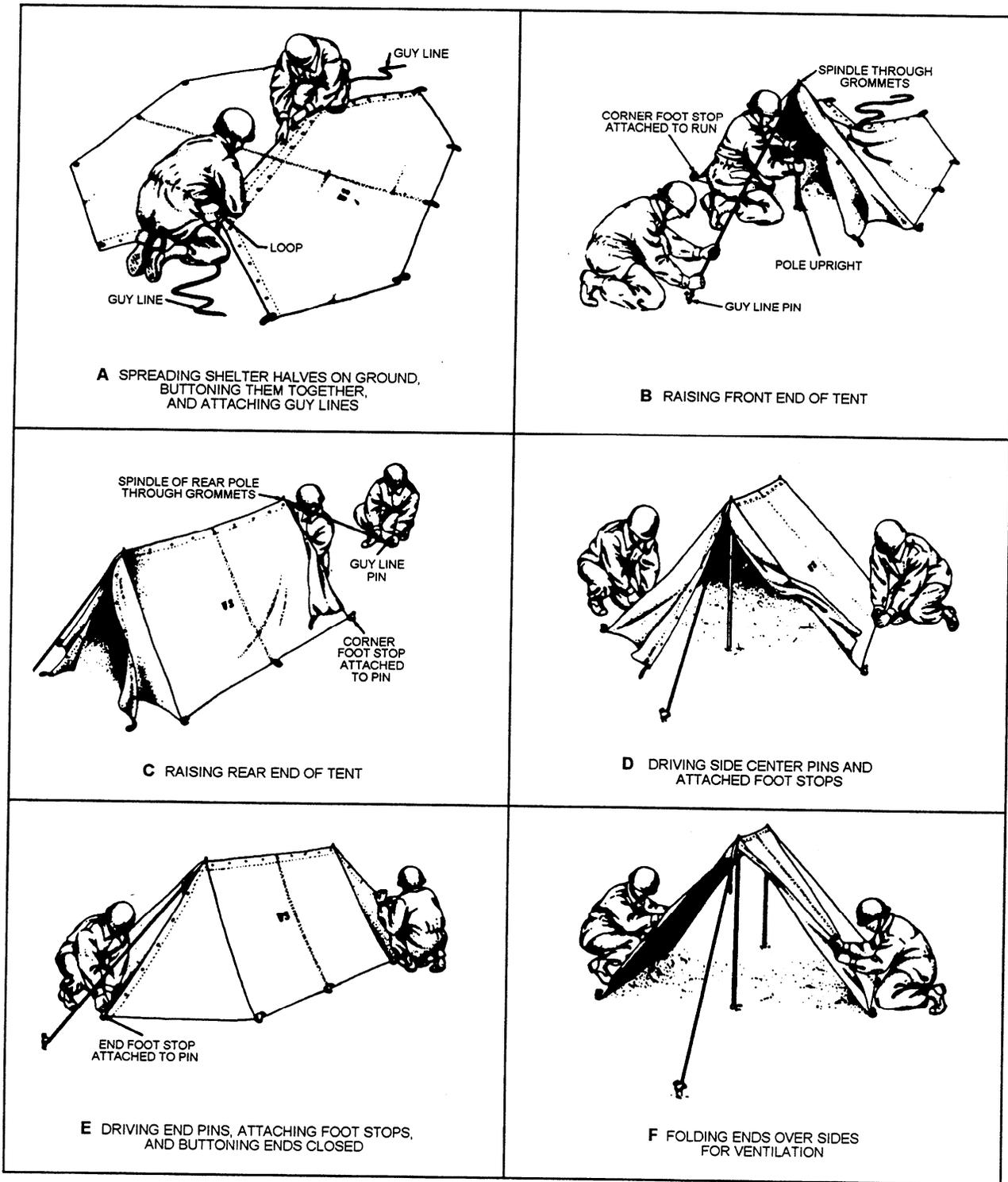


Figure 2-27.—Procedures in pitching shelter half tent.

the same type of fasteners that you do. (See fig. 2-27 for the proper procedures to follow in pitching the two-man shelter tent.) Six shelter halves can be joined together to make a six-man tent (fig. 2-28). You can also use the shelter half by itself for shade or shelter.

To fold the shelter half, spread it out flat with the button side down. Next, place the tent-pole sections, pins, and guy lines in the center and follow the procedures in figure 2-29. Carry the rolled shelter half under the expandable flap of the field pack or attach it to the bottom of the field pack.

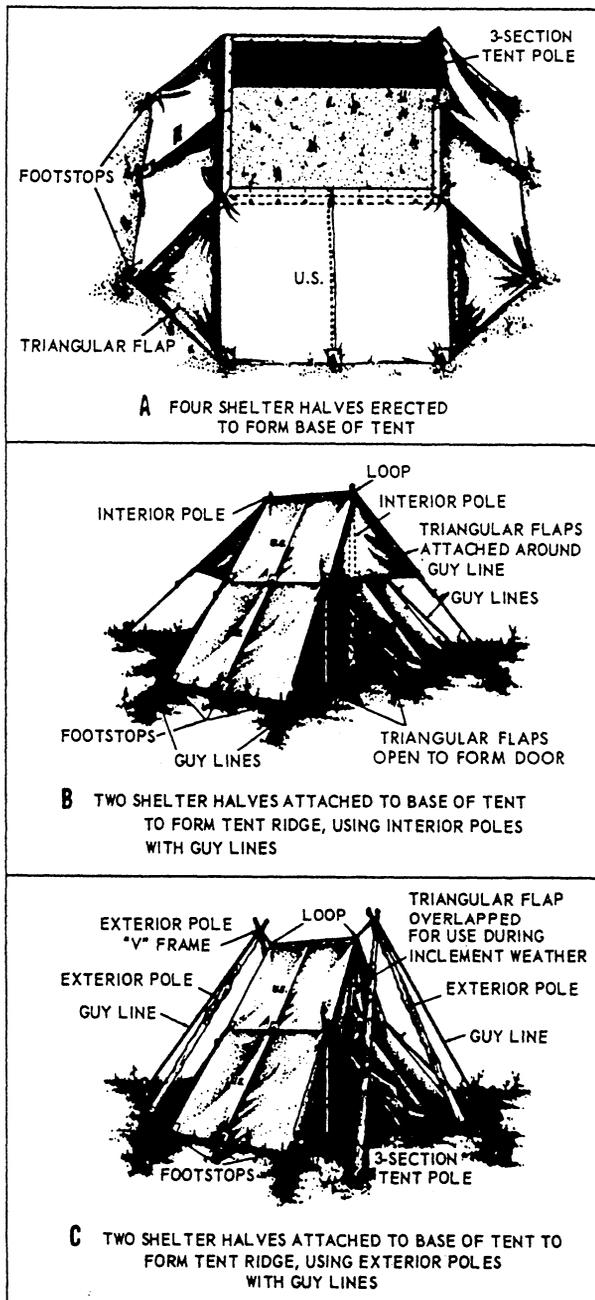


Figure 2-28.—Procedures for pitching six-man tent.

### Entrenching Tool

The combination entrenching tool has a pick blade and a shovel blade. Each blade can be moved to any of three positions by loosening the locking nut at the blade end of the handle, adjusting the blade to the desired position, and tightening the nut again. The new entrenching tool has only one blade. Both tools can be used for digging fighting holes, breaking hard ground, and clearing brush or undergrowth. Do not use it for cutting large-size timber. After using the tool, you

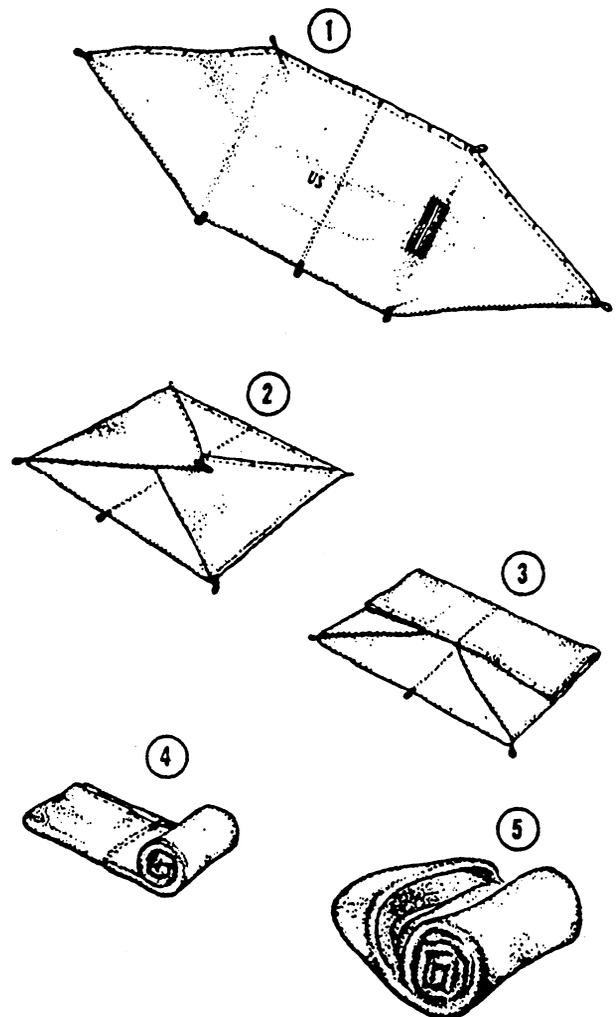


Figure 2-29.—Folding shelter half.

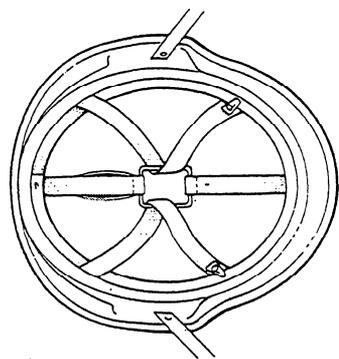
should clean it and oil the threads of the locking nut. When carrying the entrenching tool, turn each blade so it is parallel with and against the handle.

### Canteen and Cup

Keep the canteen and cup drained and dry when they are not in use. Even a small amount of water left inside the canteen may discolor or cause the contents to have an unpleasant taste or odor. Never use the canteen for anything except water; carbonated drinks or other beverages with an acid content may discolor it. Never put the canteen in an open flame or on a burner plate.

### Mess Kit

Your mess kit consists of a knife, fork spoon, meat tray, and vegetable tray. The two trays are placed together to form a container for the knife, fork and spoon. The kit is carried in the field pack



### IT COMES WITH

SUSPENSION BAND  
AND CHIN STRAP  
INSTALLED

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO  
IS ADJUST AND INSERT  
THE HEADBAND

Figure 2-30.—Kevlar helmet.

To assemble the kit for eating, separate the two trays by raising the handle of the bottom (meat) tray. Next, slide the D ring of the top tray over the handle of the bottom tray, pushing the two together.

To clean your mess gear, slip the knife, fork and spoon over the handle and dip them all in hot soap or synthetic detergent solution, holding them by the handle. Use a brush to wash off food and grease; then rinse them thoroughly in clean boiling water. Air-dry the gear by swinging it back and forth until it is completely dry. Never wipe your mess gear with a wet cloth.

## PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

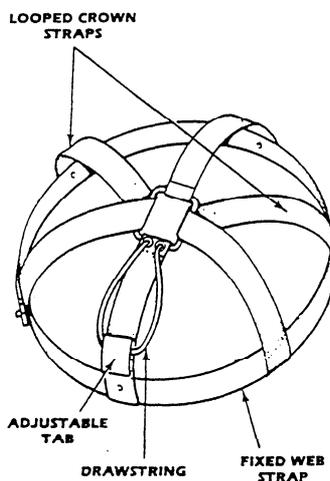
Protective equipment includes items designed primarily to protect you from injury, either from the enemy or from nature, and consists of the following:

- Kevlar helmet
- Camouflage cover
- Hat and mosquito net

### Helmet

The helmet has four simple parts as follows:

- Helmet shell
- Suspension band



### SUSPENSION BAND

YOUR SUSPENSION BAND  
CONSISTS OF THE  
FOLLOWING:

1. Two looped and one front and rear crown straps.
2. A fixed web strap to which the ends of the crown straps are attached.
3. Crown drawstring and adjustable tab with hook and pile closure.

Figure 2-31.—Suspension band.

- Headband
- Chin strap

**HELMET SHELL.**— The helmet shell (fig. 2-30) comes with suspension band and chin strap installed. It is worn for protection against fragmentation from artillery fire, grenades, and ricocheting bullets. The helmet may be worn over the watch cap or over/under the poncho hood. Although the helmet is a sturdy item and can withstand rough treatment, the following safety procedures should be observed:

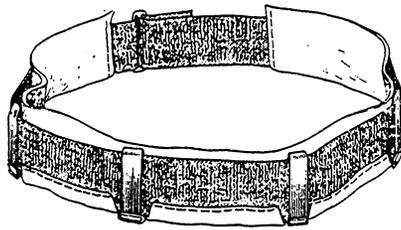
- Do not use the helmet to heat water for cooking or for hygienic purposes.
- Do not use the helmet as a shovel, hammer, or any other kind of tool.
- Do not place heavy objects on or sit on the helmet.

**SUSPENSION BAND.**— The suspension band (fig. 2-31) consists of the following:

- Two looped and one front and rear crown straps
- A fixed web strap to which the ends of the crown straps are attached
- Crown drawstring and adjustable tab with hook and pile closure

**HEADBAND.**— The headband (fig. 2-32) is a padded, leather-lined web strap. Fitted around it are six metal clips and at its rear a buckle for adjusting the band

## HEADBAND

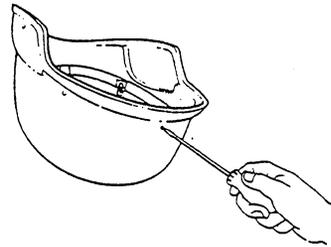


THE HEADBAND IS A PADDED LEATHER-LINED WEB STRAP. FITTED AROUND IT ARE SIX METAL CLIPS AND AT ITS REAR A BUCKLE FOR ADJUSTING TO THE FIT OF YOUR HEAD SIZE.

THE CLIPS ARE USED TO ATTACH THE HEADBAND TO THE FIXED WEB STRAP IN THE HELMET.

Figure 2-32.—Headband.

## TO REMOVE AND REPLACE THE SUSPENSION IS SIMPLE...



Using a screwdriver or small coin...

Remove the six mounting screws and A nuts.

To replace—line up the holes in the suspension with the holes of the helmet, making sure the drawstring pull tab is at the rear of the helmet...

Now insert the A nut (peak of the A toward the rim) through the holes and replace the six screws.

Figure 2-34.—Remove/replace suspension.

## CHIN STRAP

The chin strap consists of the following:

1. Web straps with open cup.
2. Two adjusting buckles and tabs.
3. One Lift-The-Dot snap fastener and tab.

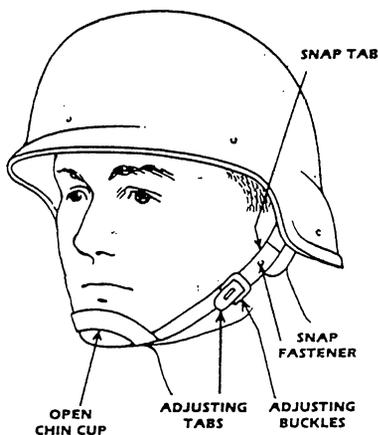


Figure 2-33.—Chin strap.

to your head size. The clips are used to attach the headband to the fixed web strap in the helmet as follows:

- Thread the webbing end through the headband buckle. Make the headband larger than your head size.
- Put the headband on your head, making sure the leather portion is against your forehead, the buckle is at the back and the clip closures are facedown.
- Adjust the headband to a snug fit, then remove and insert it into the helmet so the clip closures are toward the rim of the helmet. Make sure the buckle is to the rear.

- Open the headband clips one at a time. Slip the clips under the fixed web strap, centering the two front clips. Close all the clips with a small screwdriver or penknife.

- Now, put the helmet on your head. If it is too high, adjust the drawstring tab toward the crown of the helmet. If it is too low, adjust the drawstring tab toward the rim of the helmet.

**CHIN STRAP.**— The chin strap (fig. 2-33) consists of the following:

- Web strap with open cup
- Two adjustable buckles and tabs
- One lift-the-dot snap fastener and tab

When the helmet is on your head and properly adjusted, fasten the snap closure of the chin strap, making sure the small strap on the chin cup is in front of the chin. Now grasp the adjustment tabs at each buckle and pull evenly until the chin cup is snug and comfortable.

To remove and replace the suspension, use a screwdriver or small coin. Remove the six mounting screws and A nuts. To replace, lineup the holes in the suspension (fig. 2-34) with holes of the helmet, making sure the drawstring pull tab is at the rear of the helmet. Now replace the A nut (peak of the A toward the rim) through the holes and replace the six screws.

## MOUNTING THE CAMOUFLAGE COVER

1. Put cover over helmet so that the end marked 'front' covers the bill of the helmet.
2. Pull cover over back and sides of helmet and thread each end of chin strap through slits on the sides of the cover.
3. Extend the six cover retaining tabs down and around the fixed web strap of the suspension system (not the headband); fasten the tab onto itself using the hook and pile closure.
4. Now place the elastic helmet band over the helmet and cover.

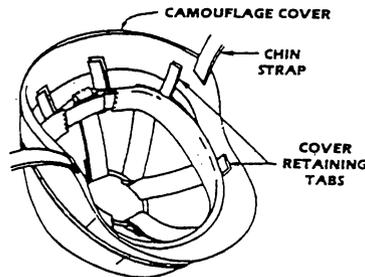


Figure 2-35.—Camouflage cover.

## Mounting the Camouflage Cover

1. Put the cover (fig. 2-35) over the helmet so the end marked "front" covers the bill of the helmet.
2. Pull the cover over the back and sides of the helmet and thread each end of the chin strap through the slits on the sides of the helmet.
3. Extend the six cover retaining tabs down and around the fixed web strap of the suspension system (not the headband). Fasten the tab onto itself with the hook and pile closure.
4. Now, place the elastic helmet band over the helmet and cover.

## Hat and Mosquito Net

Wear the hat and mosquito net for protection against mosquitoes and other insects (fig. 2-36). The cloth toppiece has an elastic suspension that fits over the head or helmet. Metal rings hold the net away from the face and neck even when you are sleeping. The hat and mosquito net fit over the collar in back and are held in place in front by two elastic loops that can be attached to the pocket buttons of the shirt. An elastic draw tape at the bottom may be drawn tight when the head net is not fastened to the pocket buttons.



Figure 2-36.—Mosquito hat and net over helmet.

## SPECIAL ISSUE

Special issue items are items not listed in the standard issue. These items are designed to increase your comfort, capability, and personal safety. Though the following list of items is not complete, it includes the most significant items that you will be issued.

- Armor vest
- Mountain sleeping bag
- Sleeping mat
- Canvas cot and insect bar frame
- Insect bar
- Camouflage band

## ARMOR VEST

The armor vest (armor, body, fragmentation protective) is more commonly called a "flack jacket." There are many types in use, but they are all designed to provide protection against low-weight, high-velocity shell, mortar, and grenade fragments. These fragments cause the major portion of combat casualties. For best results from the armored vest, observe the following instructions:

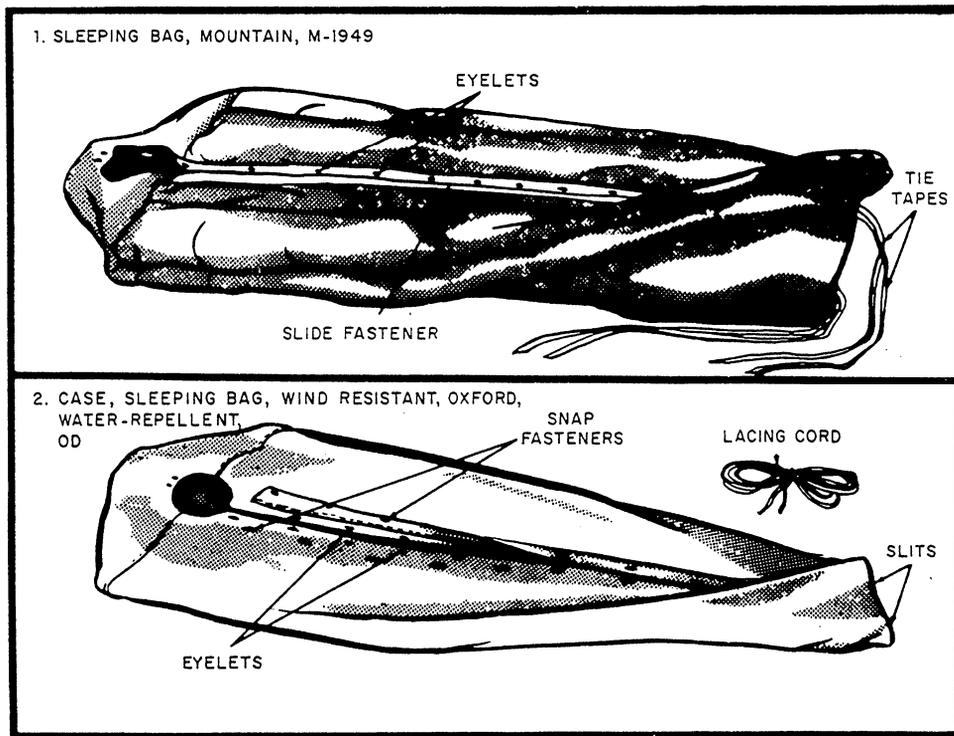


Figure 2-37.—Mountain sleeping bag and sleeping bag case.

- Wear the vest over your utility shirt but under additional outside layers of clothing if possible.

- Adjust the side laces to make the armor vest fit the body, leaving enough room for air to circulate; above all, do not fit it too tightly.

- Use the protective side flaps to cover the opening under the side laces, and protect the slide fasteners by fastening the snap closure.

### MOUNTAIN SLEEPING BAG

The mountain sleeping bag (fig. 2-37) is a mummy-shaped bag with a quick-release slide fastener at the front opening. The bag has quilted construction and is filled with a mixture of down and feathers. The shape of the bag gives maximum warmth with minimum weight. A waterproof clothing bag is provided for carrying and storing. The bag is laced to an outer sleeping bag case, also shown in figure 2-37. The tie tapes at the bottom of the bag are used to fasten the bag at the bottom of the sleeping bag case and to secure the bag for packing after folding and rolling. The mountain sleeping bag is intended

for use in locations where the temperatures range from 14°F to 45°F.

Here are some useful hints on the care and use of the sleeping bag.

- Always use the sleeping bag case to protect the bag and to provide extra warmth.

- Keep the sleeping bag dry. Breathe through the face opening to keep your breath from wetting the bag.

- Fluff the bag after unrolling.

- Put padding under the bag for warmth and comfort. Use the pneumatic mattress, packboard, clothes, or fir boughs for padding.

- Do not wear too many clothes when in the bag. Put some of them under the bag.

- If your face is too cold, cover it with a towel or muffler.

The bag is provided with a slide fastener. There are two methods of releasing this slide fastener. Under ordinary circumstances, pull the slide fastener down to release it. In an emergency, pull

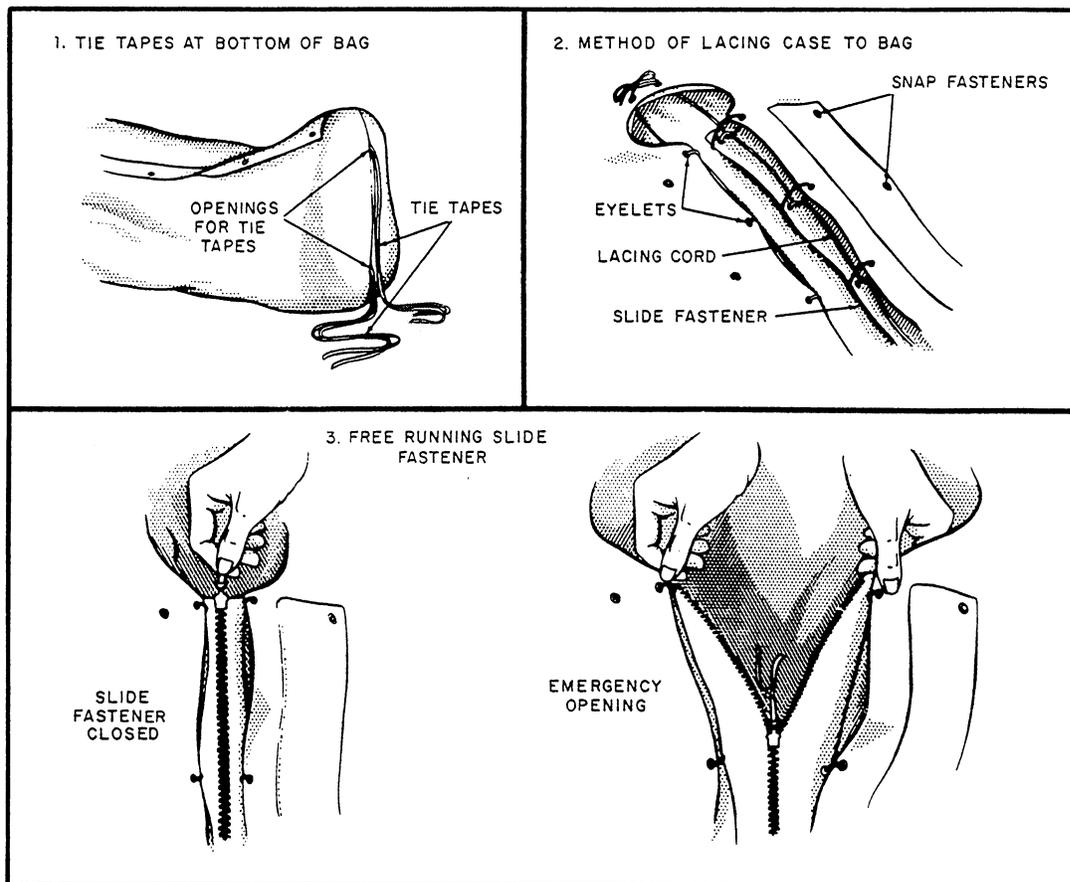


Figure 2-38.—Adjustments to sleeping bag and sleeping bag case.

the slider up to the very top. (See fig. 2-38.) This releases the slide fastener immediately along its entire length. To close the slide fastener after opening it in this manner, run the slider down to the bottom of the track, thread it into the other side, and pull it up again. Be sure both sides of the track are close together before closing. Use the side fastener quick-release feature only in an emergency. Rethreading the fastener requires time, and it is difficult to do with cold fingers.

To pack the sleeping bag, place it directly into the waterproof clothing bag, then roll it from the top to the bottom into a small bundle, and tie it with the tie tapes provided at the bottom. Always carry the sleeping bag inside its waterproof case.

## SLEEPING MAT

The sleeping mat (fig. 2-39) is made of a rubber-coated foam material and shaped to conform to the sleeping bag. You should use the mat under the

sleeping equipment for added warmth and comfort and to keep your equipment clean and dry.

When possible, air-dry the mat before packing it away. Place the mat on the sleeping equipment, and roll them together or roll the mat separately and put it in or attach it to your field pack.

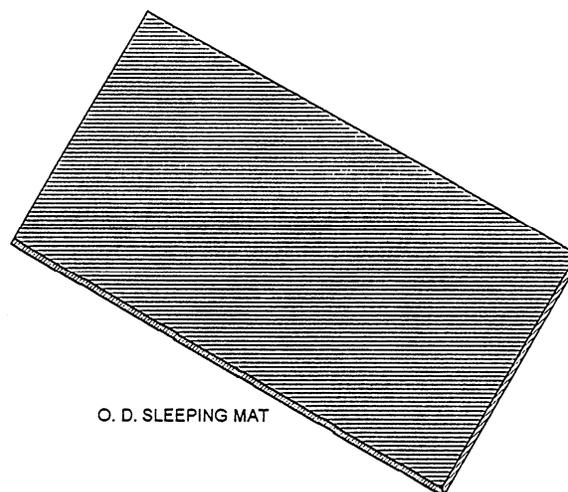


Figure 2-39.—Sleeping mat.

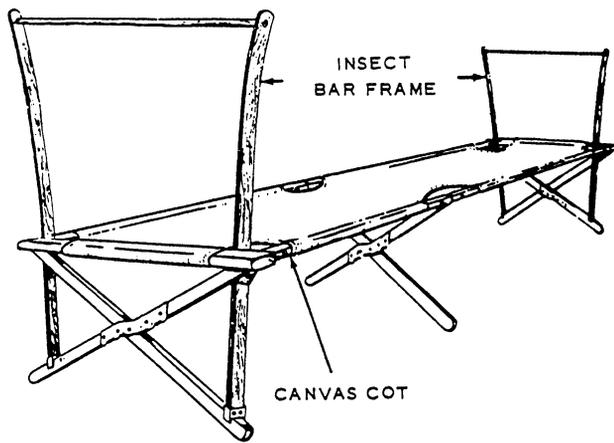


Figure 2-40.—Canvas cot and insect bar frame.

## CANVAS COT AND INSECT BAR FRAME

The collapsible canvas cot has three sets of fold nets. The insect bar frame is made of wood and consists of four upright members fitted to the bottom of the end cot legs by steel clips (fig. 2-40).

## INSECT BAR

The field type of insect bar is a canopy made from netting of small nylon mesh. It protects you against mosquitoes, sandflies, and other small insects. The bar may be used with the canvas cot by attaching a wooden insect bar frame to each end of the cot and tying the tie tapes of the net to the top corners of each frame. The net may also be used with the shelter half tent, as shown in figure 2-41, or it may be suspended from trees or bushes. The insect net may be folded in a small bundle and carried in the field pack.

## CAMOUFLAGE BAND

The camouflage helmet band is an elastic band that may be fitted around the helmet at the base above the rim. The band is used to hold a camouflage head net or other camouflage material, such as foliage, in place.

## GENERAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

You are responsible for the care and maintenance of the clothing and equipment issued or sold to you. It is your duty to see that these items are available and in serviceable condition when they are needed.

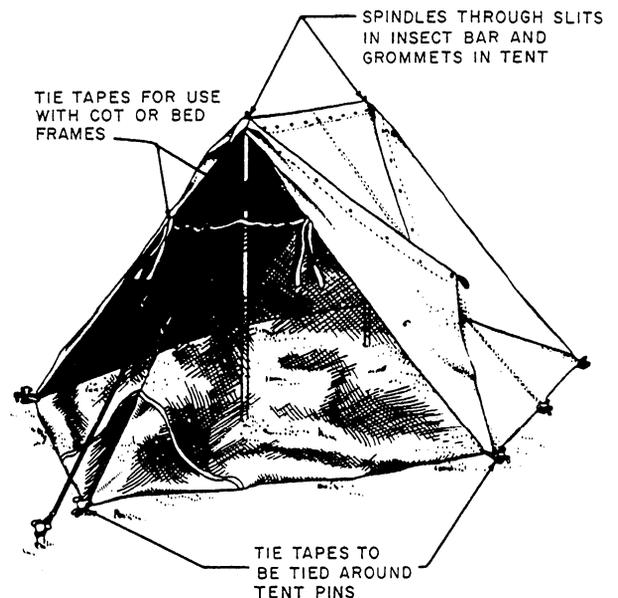


Figure 2-41.—Using field type of insect bar with shelter half tent.

General instructions for cleaning, pressing, storing, mending, and maintaining items of your uniform and equipment are provided in the following sections.

## CLEANING CLOTHING

Brush clothing frequently and, whenever possible, outdoors in the sunlight. Always brush and sun clothing before it is stored and when it is unpacked after storage. Clean clothing regularly when it is not in use. Dirty clothing wears out rapidly because the dirt cuts textile fibers and retains moisture from perspiration. Observe the following instructions:

- Wash cotton clothing, such as shirts, trousers, and socks, with soap or synthetic detergent in hot water.
- Wash untailored wool clothing, such as socks and glove inserts, in mild soap or synthetic detergent with lukewarm or cool water. Never use hot or boiling water. Stretch them into shape while they are drying.
- Dry-clean all tailored wool clothing, such as wool jackets and blues. Washing affects their tailored features.
- Remove stains or soil as soon as possible because the longer they remain the harder it is to get them out.
- Wipe coated clothing, such as ponchos and raincoats, with a clean cloth and wash with water and mild soap or synthetic detergent. Do NOT use cleaning fluid on coated fabrics.

- Wash synthetic fabrics, such as stretch-type socks, in mild soap or synthetic detergent, using lukewarm or cool water.

## **PRESSING CLOTHING**

Press clothing after it has been cleaned and all spots removed. Never press dirty clothing. Observe the following instructions when pressing:

- Make certain the iron is not too hot. Use the temperature settings on the iron as required for the type of clothing being pressed.

- Use a damp cloth between the iron and the fabric when pressing wool clothing.

- Dampen the surface of cotton clothing and apply the iron directly to it; when a steam iron is used, dampening is not required.

## **STORING CLOTHING**

Observe the following instructions when storing clothing:

- Make certain the clothing is clean.

- Brush, sun, and air-dry all wool and cotton clothing before storing to avoid mildew in humid weather. Do not fold clothing when wet or place wet clothing in a bag or pack. Use naphthalene or mothballs to protect wool clothing from insects.

- Make certain that coated clothing is cool and dry before folding it for storage. When possible, fold it so a coated side is against an uncoated side to avoid sticking. When possible, dust-coat clothing with talcum before storing.

## **REPLACING BUTTONS**

Observe the following procedures when replacing buttons:

1. First, thread the needle and tie the two ends of the thread together.

2. Put the needle through the cloth and stitch several times to anchor the end of the thread.

3. Next, put the needle through the button and allow it to slide down the thread.

4. Stitch through the cloth and the holes, first on one side then on the other. Hold the button away from the cloth, just a little, to help prevent straining the cloth.

5. After sewing, wrap a few turns of thread around the stitches between the button and the cloth. Finish up by stitching through the wrapped thread a number of times and locking the stitches with a knot.

## **REPAIRING RIPS AND TEARS**

To mend a ripped seam, place the two edges together and sew, keeping the stitches small and in line with those already made. To mend a tear, place the two edges on the wrong (or inside) side and sew together. To mend a frayed edge, turn the edge under and sew.

## **BOOTS AND SHOES**

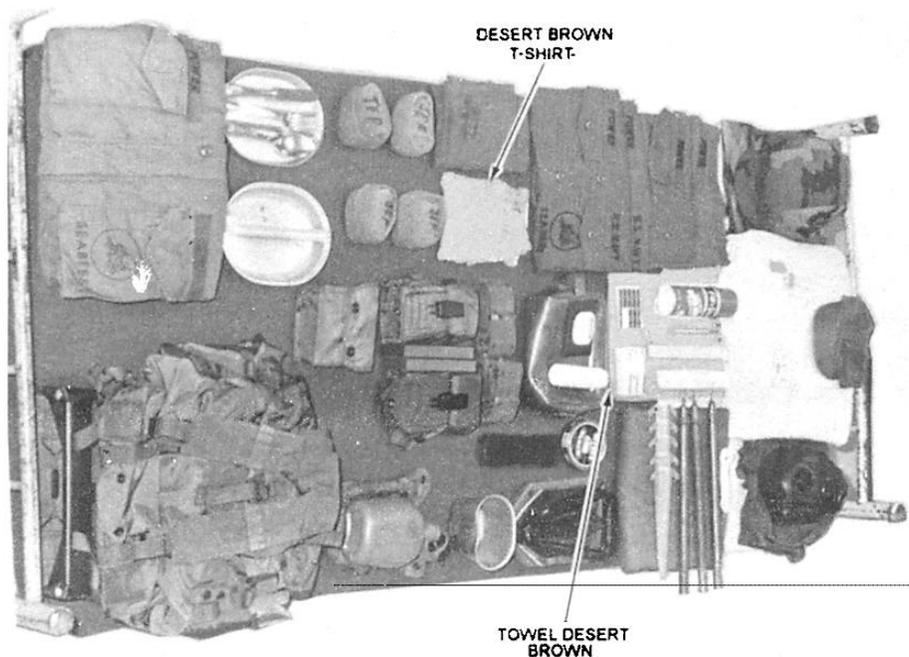
A new pair of boots or shoes should not be fitted too snugly with the expectation that they will stretch. They should fit properly when new. Whenever possible, wear one pair one day and another pair the next to allow them to dry between wearings. In cleaning boots, scrape dirt or mud away with a flat stick, brush, or anything dull that will not cut the leather. Using a small hand brush, wash them with mild soap and very little water. Remove all the soapsuds, and wipe the inside dry with a clean cloth. Stuff paper in the toes while the boots or shoes are still wet to keep the leather from shrinking out of shape. Dry the boots or shoes slowly in a warm, dry place. Do not dry by exposing them to hot sun, fire, or other strong heat, because it may injure the rubber or leather. Be sure that boots or shoes are replaced or repaired when they show signs of excessive wear. Do not wait. A pair of shoes that is not in good repair can cause severe discomfort and lessen your effectiveness, so take care of them.

## **CANVAS EQUIPMENT**

Clean canvas equipment, such as bags and packs, by dipping them vigorously in a pail of water containing mild soap or detergent. Do not scrub them with a stiff brush because it damages the material. Dry canvas items in the shade or indoors. Never wash or dry canvas items in automatic machines. Always repair small rips and tears as soon as possible.

## **WEB EQUIPMENT**

Clean web equipment in the same manner as canvas. Never use chlorine, yellow issue soap, cleaning fluids, or dyes. Do not attempt to dye or repair web equipment. When web equipment is old or damaged, turn it in for replacement.



**Figure 2-42.—Bunk layout-rifleman.**

**187.1**

## **NETTING**

Wash netting with a warm solution of mild soap or detergent. Repair small holes or tears by placing pieces of adhesive tape or waterproof tape over both sides of the hole. In an emergency, draw the edges together and tie them with string.

## **FASTENERS**

Always use care in opening a snap fastener. To open, place your thumb and forefinger between the two layers of cloth close to the fastener and pry it apart. Do not tug at the cloth.

A slide fastener, even of sturdy construction, must be used carefully. When it snags, check it to see what is wrong. Do not try to force it. Usually by backing it up, smoothing it out, and trying again, it will work. If it works stiffly, rub a thin coating of wax or graphite from a lead pencil on each side of the track and then work it back and forth a few times.

## **COATED ITEMS**

Wipe soiled items with a clean cloth, wash them with water and a mild soap or detergent, and rinse thoroughly. Dry the items as quickly as possible, but

do not use direct heat because the material will dry out and crack. Take special care to see that such substances as grease, oil, acid, or insect repellent are washed off as soon as possible.

## **ARMOR VEST**

General instructions for taking care of the armor vest are usually sewn inside it near the collar. Observe these instructions carefully. Never dry the armor vest over or near an open flame.

## **SEABAG AND 782 GEAR LAYOUT**

COMSECONDNCB and COMTHIRDNCB have agreed on a 782 gear layout for the NCF. A standard layout consists of the items shown in table 2-1 and table 2-2. Requirements may change with the mission of your command. Also, an environmental condition may require a modification to the layout. When changes occur, local commands will direct the 782 gear layout procedures.

For a rifleman, the standard bunk layout is displayed in figure 2-42 and the poncho layout in

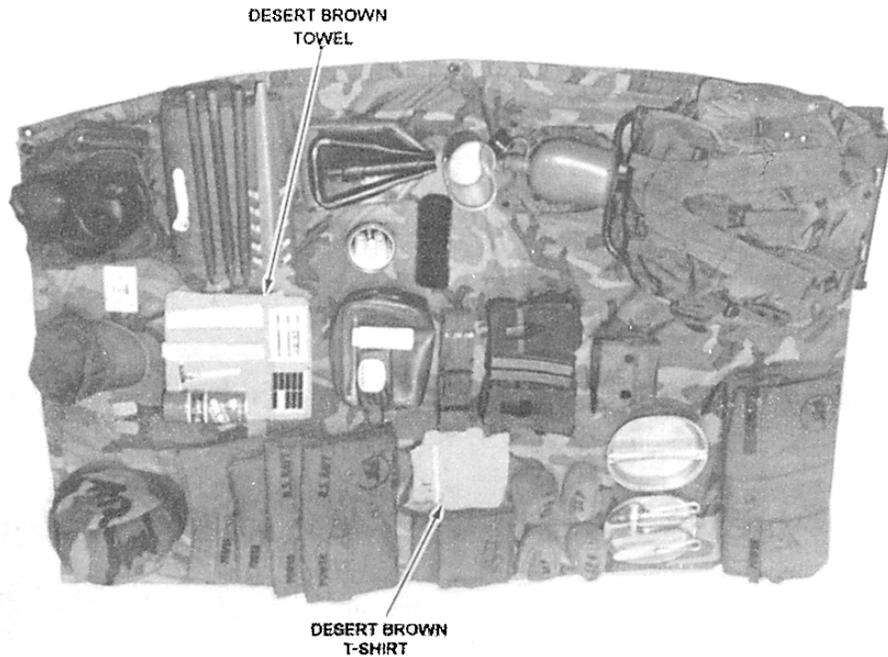
**Table 2-1.—782 Gear Layout Items.**

Poncho
Camouflaged Helmet Cover/Mounted on Helmet
Utility Cover
Identification Tags
Identification Card
Field Protective Mask Carrier
Field Protective Mask
Trousers (Display two)
Towel Desert Brown
Soap/toothbrush/Toothpaste/Razor/Razor Blades/Shaving Leather (Displayed on towel)
Shelter Half
Tent Pole (Three sections)
Tent Pins (Display five)
Guy Line
Shirts (Display two)
Shaving Kit Bag
Sewing Kit
Foot Powder
Boot Polish
Brush
Entrenching Tool Cover
Entrenching Tool
Undershirts Desert Brown (Display two) Stenciled
Undershorts White or Desert Brown (Display two) Stenciled
Web Belt
*M-16 Magazine Pouch
*M-16 Magazine (Display two)
*M-16 Magazine Pouch
Canteen Cup
Canteen Cover
Canteen
Socks Stenciled (Display four)
First-Aid Kit
Mess Gear (Display knife, fork spoon)
Field Jacket
Alice Pack
Suspenders
*When authorized to wear .45 cal pistol, display .45 cal magazine pouch, two magazines, and pistol holster.

**Table 2-2.—Deployed NMCB Uniform Requirements for Personnel E-1 through E6**

I T E M	Q U A N T I T Y
Bag, Duffel	1
Belt, Web, Black w/Silver Clip	2
Belt, Web, White, w/Silver Clip	1
Belt, Web, Black, w/Gold (Brass) Clip	1
Boots, Combat	2 pr
Buckle, Web Belt, Silver	2
Buckle, Web Belt, USMC	1
Cap, Utility, OG	3
Coat, Field	1
Liner, Field Coat	1
Drawers, White and Desert Brown	6
Group Rate Mark, Black	3
Group Rate Mark, White	4
Hat, Hard Construction	1
Hat, White	2
Jumper, Blue Dress	1
Jumper, White Dress	1
Neckerchief	1
Necktie, Black	1
Shirt (Winter Blue)	1
Shirt, White, Short Sleeves	1
Shirt, Utility, OG	6
Shoes, Dress Black	1 pr
Socks, OG	6 pr
Socks, Cotton/Nylon Black	2 pr
Towel, Bath	4
Trousers, OG	6
Trousers, Broadfall Blue	1 pr
Trousers, (Dress Blue)	1 pr
Trousers, (White)	1 pr
Trousers, White Jumper (Polyester)	1 pr
Undershirts White and Desert Brown	6

NOTE: The above seabag is the minimum requirement established by COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCB for deployed units. Commanding officers may require additional items commensurate with environmental conditions at deployed sites.



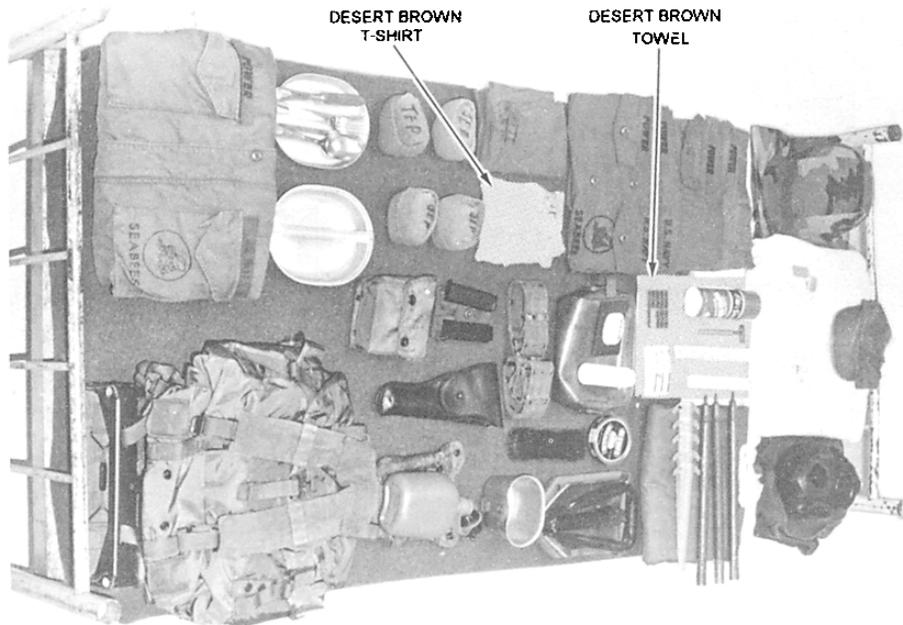
**Figure 2-43.—Poncho layout-rifleman.**

**187.A**

figure 2-43. Personnel assigned a service pistol will use the bunk layout displayed in figure 2-44 and the poncho layout shown in figure 2-45.

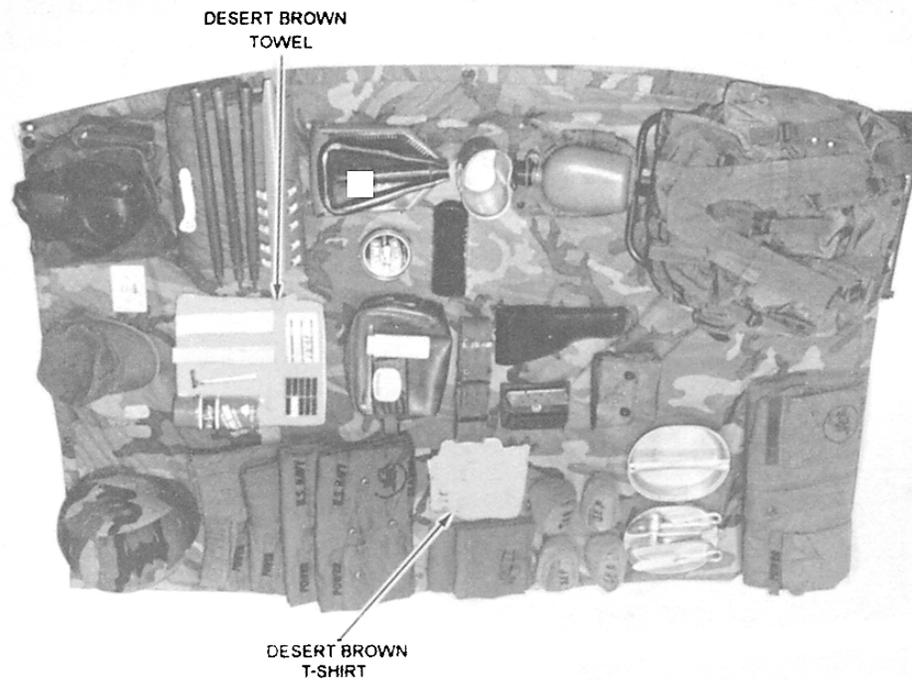
The seabag layout is standard according to COMSECONDNCB/COIVIIIRDNCBINST 1020.2A.

A home-port layout (fig. 2-46) and a deployed layout (fig. 2-47) are covered by the same instruction. Table 2-2 is a listing of deployed NMCB minimum uniform requirements for personnel in paygrades E-1 through E-6. Your command may require additional uniform items that are not on this list.



**Figure 2-44.—Bunk layout with service pistol.**

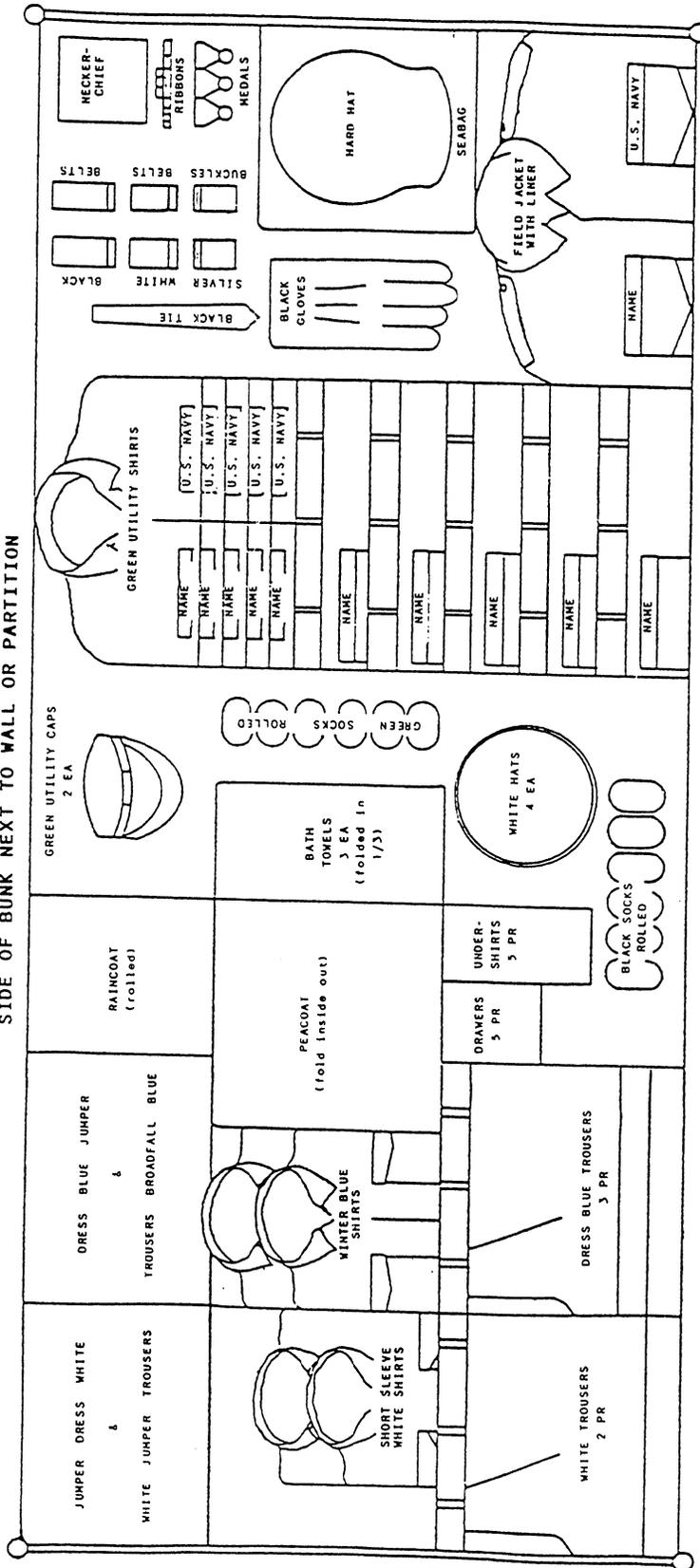
**187.B**



**Figure 2-45.—Poncho layout with service pistol.**

**187.C**

SIDE OF BUNK NEXT TO WALL OR PARTITION



Layout assumes member is dressed IN UTILITY GREENS for inspection.

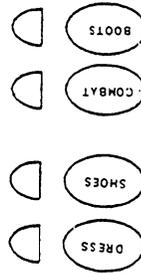
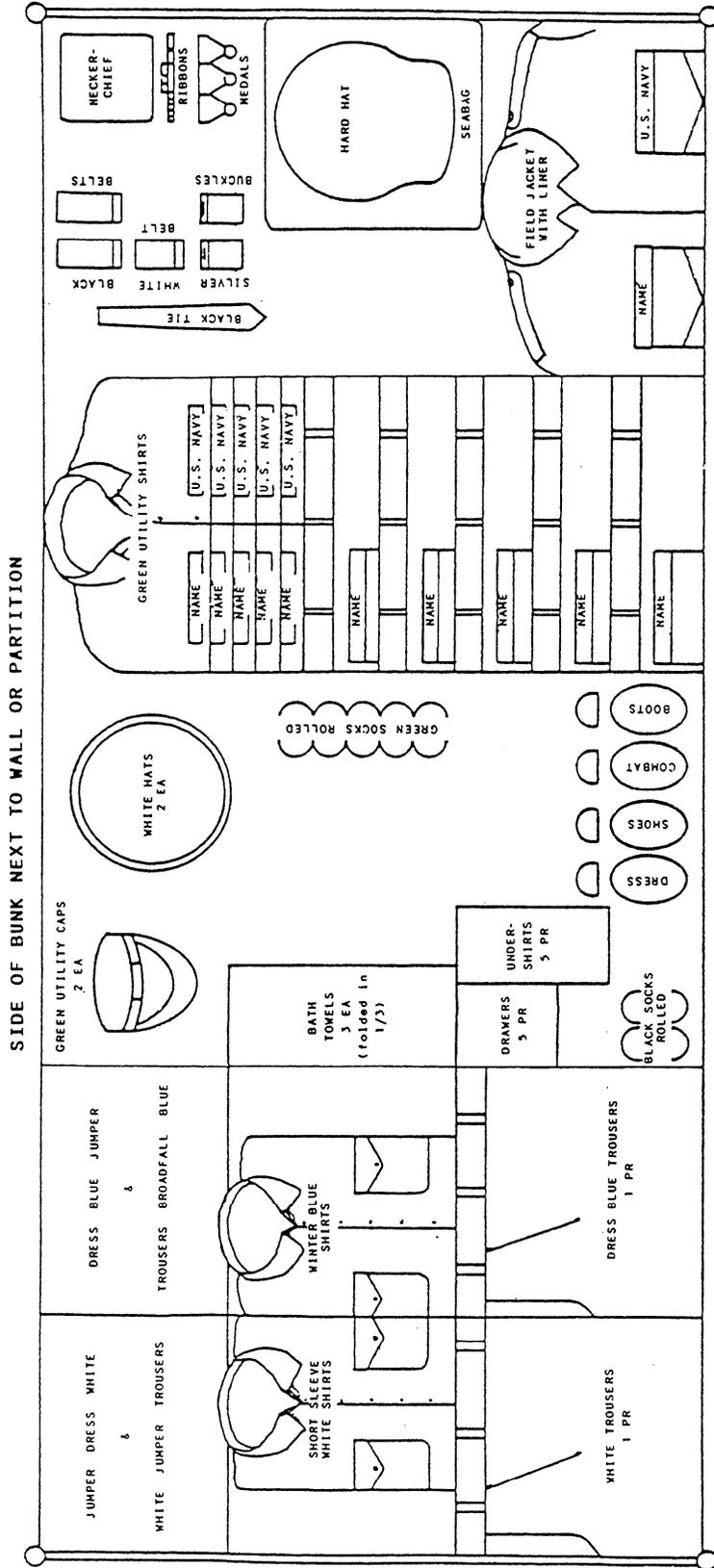


Figure 2-46.—Seabee seabag layout (home port).



Layout assumes member is dressed  
IN UTILITY GREENS for inspection.

Figure 2-47.—Seabee seabag layout (deployed).

